The New-York Times.

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The Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

LETTER FROM CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

ON BOARD OF U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London:

Gentlemen: The Telegraph fleet, consisting of the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and her Majesty's steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon*, left Plymouth on Thursday, June 10, 1858. The *Niagara* had 850 tons, and the *Agamemnon* 450 tons coals, and each about 1,200 nautical, or a little less than 1,500 statute, miles of cable on board. Weather very pleasant; light winds.

Friday, June 11.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds. I went on board the *Agamemnon* and returned to the *Niagara*.

Saturday, June 12.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds.

Sunday, June 13.—Moderate winds in the morning; very fresh in the afternoon and evening, with frequent squalls of rain; lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* before night.

Monday, June 14.—Strong gale; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Tuesday, June 15.—Strong gale; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Wednesday, June 16.—Blowing heavy in squalls; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Thursday, June 17.—Blowing heavy in squalls *Agamemnon* in sight.

Friday, June 18.—Fresh winds; *Agamemnon* in sight

Saturday, June 19.—Blowing fresh in squalls, and heavy sea; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Sunday, June 20.—Fresh gale and heavy sea, with squalls; lost overboard from *Niagara* one of the large buoys; *Agamemnon* in sight.

Monday, June 21.—Strong gales and very heavy sea; lost sight of the *Agamemnon* at 7 A. M.

Tuesday, June 22.—Moderate wind, pleasant weather; sea going down.

Wednesday, June 23.—Light wind, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. arrived at lat. 52° 02′ N., lon. 33° 18′ W., where it had been agreed that the splice should be made, and there we found the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*—the *Valorous* having arrived the 21st inst., and the *Gorgon* this morning. Both of these vessels report very bad weather, and that they had not seen the *Agamemnon* since the 13th inst. At midnight lost sight of the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* in a thick fog.

Thursday, June 24—At 5 A. M. spoke ship *Henry Clay*, bound from Liverpool to New-York; thick weather, with moderate winds in the morning, and heavy gale in the afternoon and evening; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* not in sight.

Friday, June 25.—Pleasant weather; at 2 P. M. saw the *Gorgon*, and soon after the *Valorous* and *Agamemnon*. At 4:30 P. M. Captain FREDY came on board of the *Niagara* and reported that they arrived here at noon this day; had had very bad weather since; parted from the *Niagara* on the 21st inst., and that in a heavy gale the upper part of the main coil on board of the *Agamemnon* had shifted, and that they would be ready to make the splice to-morrow.

Saturday, June 29.—Weather beautiful; telegraph fleet all in sight; depth of water, 1,600 fathoms; at 10:30 A. M. the sterns of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were attached by a hawser and 200 fathoms of cable veered out of the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon*; splice made on board of the *Agamemnon*; signals through the whole length of cable perfect; soon after 12 o'clock the hawser was released and commenced paying out the cable, the ships steaming slowly away from each other, and when we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms, the cable ran out of the first into the adjoining groove, and in the excitement of attempting to get it back it was pulled off the wheel and parted on the handle of the scraper; steamers run back, and the sterns of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* secured by hawser, and splice made as before.

At 5:20 P. M. hawser released and commenced paying out cable, and before sundown the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were out of sight of each other. The signals through the whole cable were perfect, and it was running off the coils beautifully, and everything working satisfactorily. At midnight, had paid out 31 nautical miles of cable.

Sunday, June 27.—At 12:56 A M., ship's time, or 3:29 A. M., Greenwich time, signals ceased, and from the tests that were applied by the electricians it was evident that an accident had occurred some miles from this ship; slacked the speed of the *Niagara* as much as possible, and continued to pay out cable very slowly, constantly applying different kinds of electrical tests until 4:50 A. M., ship's time, when commenced hauling in, and in a few minutes the cable parted, having recovered about 100 fathoms. Lost from this ship 42 miles and 300 fathoms cable. Capt. HUDSON signalled the *Gorgon* to return, to make another splice, and in a few minutes we were on our way back to the rendezvous. At 10 A. M. spoke ship *Alice Munroe*, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and sent letters by her. Lieut. GHERARDI and myself went on board. In the morning the weather was pleasant, but in the afternoon cloudy, with light squalls and rain.

Monday, June 28.—Weather pleasant, with light wind. At 2 P. M. saw the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, and in about one hour after the *Gorgon*. At 4½ o'clock Lieutenant NORTH, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. C. V. DE SAUTY and myself went on board of the *Agamemnon*, and ascertained that the accident did not occur on board of that ship. After a full consultation, it was unanimously decided that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* should be immediately connected by hawser and splice, made as before, and should the cable part before the ships were one hundred miles from rendezvous, to return under sail and splice again; but if after that distance, to go to Queenstown for coals. Splice made and signals perfect. At 7:25 P. M., ship's time, commenced paying out, and up to midnight all went on in the most satisfactory manner.

Tuesday, June 29.—Weather beautiful—*Gorgon* in sight; signals perfect. At 12 o'clock had payed out 99 nautical miles and 360 fathoms cable. Ship going at about 4½ knots per hour, and cable paid out at about 5½, and with less than a ton strain. All went on in the most perfect manner until 9.18 P. M., ship's time, or 11:44 P. M., Greenwich time, when the signals from the *Agamemnon* ceased. From this time to 12:20 P. M., kept trying electrical tests and paying out very slowly; then fastened cable and held on until 12:28 A. M., ship's time, or 2:27 A. M., Greenwich time, when the cable parted astern of this ship, 145 miles and 930 fathoms having been paid out. For one hour and forty-three minutes the *Niagara* was anchored by the cable in water over 1,600 fathoms deep, and the wind blowing all the time quite fresh; soon after the signals ceased an officer came on board from the *Gorgon*, and Captain HUDSON requested Captain DAYMAN to go to Queenstown. At the time the signals ceased we had payed out from the *Niagara* 142 miles 280 fathoms of cable, and from which should be deducted at least ten miles lost in paying out slack at starting, leaving 132 miles and 280 fathoms payed out in running 109 nautical miles on our course—a loss of 23 miles and 280 fathoms, or about twenty-one per cent. Cable payed out from the *Niagara* as follows:

	Miles.	Fathoms.
June 26	2	40
June 27	42	300
June 29	145	230
Total	190	257

	Nautical Miles.	Fathoms Cable
Had on board *Niagara* at starting	1,290	700
And paid out since	190	257
Leaving	1,100	443

Deduct from cable now on board 10 miles to be lost in paying out slack after making splice, and we have left 1,000 miles, 443 fathoms, to lay down 845 miles, or equal to 29 per cent. surplus.

For over 200 miles before reaching the head of Trinity Bay the water is comparatively shallow, and the loss of cable should be much less.

The cable was paid out of the *Niagara* at an angle of from 12 degrees to 19 degrees, and this in water from 1,600 to 1,975 fathoms deep.

The machinery on board this ship for paying out the cable has worked in the most perfect manner.

The cable has all the time run off the coils beautifully, and the system adopted for sending and receiving electrical signals between the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proved highly satisfactory.

Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, has carefully examined the logs of the Cunard steamers for eleven voyages made in June across the North Atlantic, and the result shows that there is one day of gales in every seven days in this month. He also examined the logs for twenty-three voyages made by the same steamers in the month of July, and they show one day of gales in every twenty-five days.

He afterwards examined the logs for eighteen voyages by the same steamers made in August, and they show one day of gales in every nine days.

These examinations show that July is by far the most favorable month for laying the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Captain HUDSON and his officers, Mr. EVERETT and Mr. WOODHOUSE, the electricians, and every one, I believe, on board this ship, have done all in their power to realize the success of this undertaking, and the reason why we have not been successful in this attempt can by no means be attributed to their fault.

Wednesday, June 30.—On our way to Queenstown; lost sight of the *Gorgon* at 3 A. M.; blowing fresh; heavy head sea.

Thursday, July 1.—Cloudy weather; moderate sea.

Friday, July 2.—Pleasant weather.

Saturday, July 3.—Pleasant weather.

Sunday, July 4.—Pleasant weather; saw land near Cape Clear at 7 P. M.

Monday, July 5.—*Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock this morning, but as the *Agamemnon* or *Valorous* have not been heard of since the evening the signals ceased, (June 29,) it is impossible to say what accident has happened.

Shall write you as soon as the *Agamemnon* arrives, and I know the cause of the accident.

I remain, Gentlemen, very truly, your friend.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Acquisition of Cuba—Depredations of the Comanche Indians—Military Movements—The Mexican Forced Loans—Col. Kane's Utah Mission, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21.

There is good reason to believe, from recently received information, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the Island of Cuba. This is derived from an unquestionable source.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a private letter, dated June 22, stating that the Camanches are nightly engaged in extensive depredations. General COOPER, the Choctaw and Chickasaw agent, had just started for Washita when the troubles commenced, but an express had been sent requesting his return. There were but six white men at Fort Arbuckle, and the post might be taken at any moment. The Camanches are very much irritated by the losses they sustained in the recent conflict with the Texas Rangers.

The order for the march of the Second Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded, and that regiment will remain on duty in the department of Texas.

On Aug. 1, the department of Florida will be broken up, and the several military stations therein will revert to the department of the East. Lieutenant-General SCOTT compliments Colonel LOOMIS in bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in Florida, and says that he, and those who served with him, deserve well of their country.

One of the sufferers by the taxation movement of the Zuloaga Government had this morning an interview with the President upon the subject. It is understood that he will make an affidavit of all the facts in the case, and file it in the State Department. Acting under advice of Minister FORSYTH, he refused to pay the tax, and, with another citizen, was compelled to leave Mexico. It is not probable that Mr. FORSYTH would have been directed to withdraw the legation and return home had he not terminated his functions with the Zuloaga Government.

Contrary to the published statement, it is well known here that Col. KANE will not publish a report of his Utah Mission. Sufficient reasons are assigned why this would not advance the public interest.

WILLIAM H. MCGRATH, of Salem, New Jersey, has been appointed Consul to Maranham, Brazil.

Through the perseverance of Colonel FLORENCE a second sloop-of-war will be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. An order therefore will probably be issued to-morrow.

The *Fulton* and *Harriet Lane* are the only vessels yet designated for the Paraguay Expedition. The utmost care will be taken by the President in selecting a Commissioner.

Secretary TOUCEY has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to transact the business of the Navy Department to-morrow morning, and will leave for Connecticut toward the close of the month.

Gov. DENVER left this afternoon for Kansas.

Influences Behind the Lecompton Bill—Horace F. Clark and the President—Sickles versus Schell—Schell and Howell Cobb—Cruise of the Harriet Lane and those One Hundred Appointments.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

The eyes of all friends of the present Administration are beginning to turn anxiously towards your City, as it is felt and admitted on all sides that the result of your elections to Congress next Fall will give the verdict of the best Northern portion of the Democratic Party, on the measures resorted to by President BUCHANAN for the passage of his dearly-fought Lecompton bill.

The position of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK is one of peculiar importance, and surrounded by embarrassments which may lead to the most disastrous developments. It is known that Mr. SCHELL owed his original appointment almost wholly to CLARK's energetic and unswerving support; but the claims of personal gratitude will have to give way, it is said, before political necessity; and the Collector will have to use all the official influence thus acquired to break down the rebellious opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN's darling scheme. If so, and should the injured party choose to use the weapons he is possessed of for redress, the disclosures, it is believed, will seriously compromise several prominent members of the Cabinet, and place Mr. BUCHANAN in a position which may well give alarm to the country.

Friends of mine, in whose veracity I have all confidence, assure me that when Mr. CLARK's opposition to Lecompton was first spoken of—as yet without any definite action on his part—he was visited by several members of the Cabinet, who confessed their private sympathy with his views; spoke of the Lecompton Bill as a gratuitous outrage, neither called for by the South, nor in consonance with Democratic principles; in fact, they agreed substantially with all his views, but entreated him, for his own sake and the sake of the party, to give the measure his support, on the ground that it would prove a nullity in practice, but, if defeated, would involve with it the destruction both of the Administration and the party which placed that Administration in power. Mr. CLARK was deaf to these rather curious solicitations.

The same gentleman was soon after sent for by the President, who began asking Mr. CLARK's support for the measure, on the ground (explicitly) that it "would be *impossible* for Mr. CLARK to be re-elected if the federal patronage in his District were arrayed against him." Mr. C. replied that he wished his Excellency to understand that he (Mr. C.) "was not a professional politician; that he was an independent man, not hoping anything from place or patronage; and that therefore, if his Excellency wished to obtain his support, he (Mr. B.) must use arguments more pertinent to the *merits* of the measure under discussion." With much more of the same kind on both sides, the interview ended; but not before the line of conversation on the Executive side had clearly evidenced the purpose of carrying this Bill on the mere force of federal patronage, and utterly without regard to the feelings or convictions either of the representatives or the constituencies they are supposed to represent.

Hon. D. E. SICKLES originally shared Mr. CLARK's views and advocated them in private, until an intimation was given that Surveyor HART held his place "strictly subject to Mr. SICKLES' good behavior," and that resistance on the part of Mr. S. to the Lecompton Bill "would *ipso facto* vacate the Surveyor's office." Mr. S. then discovered that, outrageous as the measure was, and contrary to Democratic principles as he believed it to be, it was nevertheless in fact "but a mere abstraction after all—an empty theory pursued with obstinacy; and yet, from the importance given it, one which could not be destroyed without involving the destruction of the party."

Your Collector is thus placed in a most embarrassing position. Forced as the representative in your City of the President to lend all his influence for the defeat of the representative to whose original influence—more than to that of any other single man—he owes his place, and compelled by the same capacity to give official aid to the reëlection of the bitterest opponent he has ever encountered, and who is still as untiring as ever in his opposition.

Mr. SICKLES, perhaps, better than any other member now in Congress, understands the President, and knows how to appeal to the few weak points in his character. He knows that Mr. B. prides himself strictly on his diplomatic talent, and is a religious believer in the great diplomatic axiom that "Words were given man to conceal his thoughts." Whenever Mr. B. seeks to unsolve some riddle of simple honesty, the erudite and facile SICKLES becomes an administrative Sphynx and gives an explication precisely in harmony with his "old friend's" usual mode of thoughts, and these explications are invariably adapted to, and used for the prejudice of, Mr. SICKLES' enemies. He is too shrewd ever to press any enemy openly or advocate the advancement of any friend; but he has frequent access to the White House, and manages to "buzz" Mr. BUCHANAN (if you can appreciate that purely Washington word) to such an extent that your Collector is afraid to call his very *soul* his own.

Mr. SCHELL is careful never to say, in the presence of witnesses, that he would like to see SICKLES defeated; on the contrary, when so situated, he will rebuke any word uttered by one of his subordinates against "one of the members of Congress who supported the President on Lecompton." Yet Mr. SICKLES has represented to Mr. COBB "that your Collector's most intimate and trusted friends are working night and day to compass Mr. SICKLES' defeat; that appointments have been made, and are making, of those unfriendly to his reëlection, and that the best pass to the Custom-house is an appearance of strength in his (SICKLES') district, with an assurance that it will be used for his overthrow."

This silent hostility on your Collector's part—if such there be—has not been unprovoked. SICKLES, it is said, has opposed, indiscriminately, the confirmation, by the Secretary of the Treasury of *all* the nominations made by SCHELL, and this is a two-edged knife, as likely to hurt the wielder as the individual it is more especially used against. It has gratified the few Custom-House friends Mr. SICKLES has, by keeping them in their places a few months longer; but the great army of office-seekers—and their name is legion—all think they would have been grazing for a year past in the Treasury pasturage but for him—and this is a belief which Mr. SCHELL's friends do their utmost to encourage and exasperate. This "army" blamed your Collector at first, but now imagine they see in another direction the "great original stumbling block;" and even if Mr. SCHELL should issue another "vermilion edict" in behalf of SICKLES, it is doubtful whether *that* would operate to any great extent in his favor. This "army," we are told, is organized by competent generals—men who have nerve to withstand all political appliances, and who will seek in this direction for a two-fold revenge—directly on Mr. SICKLES, and indirectly on Surveyor HART, for all the injuries and insults which (they say) they have to complain of at that gentleman's hands. Add to this the opposition which SICKLES must expect to receive from those who forfeited political position and its emoluments through the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD; and the further fact that a large Irish vote in the District is devoted to JOHN KELLY, who need not *say* anything, as it is understood that the defeat of SICKLES would please him; and remembering that SICKLES (even with the enthusiasm of a Presidential election in his favor) only had 700 majority last election,—all these things being looked over, is it wonderful we should ask here whether the Saints and Sages of St. Tammany will stake their fortunes on the nomination of a candidate against whom such desperate chances seem arrayed?

It is known—as the last act for which Mr. SCHELL has to be grateful to this gentleman—that on the recent cruise of the *Harriet Lane*, the Collector invited HOWELL COBB to be of the party, and intended to start with 100 appointments in his pocket, which he hoped to get some means of making Mr. COBB confirm before their return. SICKLES got wind of this scheme—yea, and of most of the one hundred names, in some mysterious and inexplicable manner—and started straight off for Washington, where, in his jocular and pleasant way, he told Mr. COBB of the trap that was being laid for him, and even suggested that certain yard-arm arguments might possibly be used by Mr. SCHELL if the Secretary of the Treasury should venture within his power, and yet continue obstinate. Undeterred, however, by these threats, Mr. COBB, as we all know, went—merely taking the fair young lady after whom the vessel is named for his protection; and the finding of ELIJAH WARD as a "stowaway," after the party were outside of Sandy Hook, may have had some influence in abating any sanguinary intentions your Collector may have had. The result of that voyage remains yet to be seen.

The President's anxiety for the election of JOHN KELLY as your County Sheriff is freely expressed, and avowedly based on the ground of claims originating in support of the pet Lecompton. But of this you must know more, of course, than we do here; and I, therefore, for the present, will abandon this matter to the more able treatment of some gentlemen, locally interested, whom I know to be stirring in it.

Whether the facts in this letter seem important to you or not, I confess they startled me on their disclosure more than any event in our recent history. This mode of influencing Congressmen needs only to be carried a little further, and it will serve as the basis for an absolute despotism in the hands of any man bold and vigorous enough to carry on Mr. BUCHANAN's theory of "government" as herein developed to its logical and natural result.

Very respectfully,

A CAMEO CUTTER.

The Appropriations at the Last Session of Congress—Mr. Crittenden's Facts and Figures, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

I see that an attempt is made to discredit my statement of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, by charging that I am a "Democratic office holder." If this charge is designed to mean that I hold any office under the Buchanan Administration, or through its influence directly or indirectly, in any manner, shape or form, I must pronounce it entirely erroneous. Your *Senior* Correspondent, in this, does me injustice.

I anticipated a severe scrutiny of my figures, and desired it, knowing, as I did full well, that my statement would bear examination. Now let us see in what your correspondents differ, and reconcile, if we can, their figures and calculations. It is admitted that my figures are correct as far as they go. It is contended, however, that the following sums should have been added to my total of appropriations, viz:

Current Expenses of the Post-Office Department	$14,000,000
American State Papers	316,000
Permanent and Indefinite	4,106,000
Deficiency Bills	16,000,000
Total	$34,522,000

My statement is pronounced correct, with the exception of the above omissions, It purported to be "A statement of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the *current expenses of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1859*"—it being the second year of the Buchanan Administration. In it I clearly stated why the Post-Office appropriation should not be included. The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit his estimates of total expenses of the Federal Government. The Post-Office Department is never estimated for except so far as there may be a *deficiency* anticipated. The appropriation is made out of its own funds, and not out of the funds of the common treasury. The amount has never been heretofore reckoned in the current expenses of the Federal Government, and for that reason I did not include it in my total of appropriations, though I stated the amount clearly in the body of my letter.

The item of $316,000 was appropriated for the American State Papers, but not required to be expended in one year. Only $25,000 will be expended during the present fiscal year, and this sum will be found in my statement of appropriations.

The third item, "Permanent and Indefinite—$4,106,000," is altogether erroneous, as I shall demonstrate in a few words. I have this same item in my statement under the head of "Miscellaneous—Indefinite and Specific Standing Appropriatons, $3,059,910 14." The estimate of the Department was (see page 58, Estimates of Appropriations, 1858-9) $7,165,224 49. This sum included expenses of collecting the revenue, $2,450,000, and other items amounting to $1,655,314 35, which were afterward provided for and included in the different appropriations as given in my statement. For instance, I include in my statement—"Expenses of Collecting the Revenue, $3,600,000." Thus, was this item for "Permanent and Indefinite Objects" reduced to $3,059,910 14, and as thus reduced embraced in my statement. The addition of it again is clearly an error.

I have thus disposed of the discrepancies between the statements of your correspondents, as the last item added (deficiency bills) will hardly be set down to the account of "current expenses for the present fiscal year"—though it may do to swell the amount of appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

Your correspondents have been aiming to establish very different propositions—the one to show the total appropriations made by Congress at its last session; the other to show only the appropriations made for the current expenses of the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration; which latter sum up precisely $61,033,543 69, including the following permanent objects of expenditure, which cannot be properly termed current expenses, any more than the purchase of a residence would be a part of the current expenses of a man's family during the year, viz.:

Treasury Building and Custom-houses	$1,504,600
Capitol Extension	750,000
Washington Aqueduct	800,000
General Post Office Department Building	100 000
Total	$3 154,600

Leaving as the net appropriations for the current expenses of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next $57,877,943. I do not doubt that Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech was "excellent and well-timed." He could not well make any other kind of a speech; but I do say, and have proven, that he was most unfortunate in his "facts and figures." When great men err they err greatly, and this may account for the prodigious blunder made by Senator CRITTENDEN in charging that the appropriations for the second year of the Buchanan Administration amounted to near one hundred millions of dollars. The figures as shown to be true are enormous, at least twenty-seven millions more than should be expended under an economical administration of our plain system of Government. The objects designed by the Confederation could all be carried out in the true spirit of the Constitution at one-half the amount the Federal Government is now costing the people. Q.

Affairs in Boston.

COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD—MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The annual commencement of Harvard College took place to day, with the customary display and literary exercises. The Lancers performed escort duty to the Governor and Staff, and the procession of the Faculty, students and others. The exercises were held in the First Presbyterian Church, which was crowded, and are said to be fully equal to any former exhibition. The graduating class numbers 94. For the next term 130 applications have been made, of which 104 have been already accepted. Degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctors of Divinity—The Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, Missionary to India; the Rev. JOHN H. MORRISON, of Milton, Mass.; the Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

LL. D.'s—SIDNEY BARTLETT, of Boston; EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis; Lord NAPIER and Gov. BANKS.

H. D. EASTENBROOK, master of the schooner *Cameo* charged with murdering his mate, CHAS. MILLER, after a long preliminary examination before United States Commissioner WEBSTER, was to-day fully committed for trial. The defence is insanity.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 21.

It is understood that SAMUEL B. RUGGLES has accepted the office of Canal Commissioner.

There is nothing of note doing in our market, as everything is detained by the Schenectady break.

The tolls for the first week in July show an increase of $1,987 45, and for the second week a decrease of $11,366 62, as compared with the same period last year.

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 21.

A gentleman, direct from Salt Lake City, states that communication is kept up daily between the Peace Commissioners and BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the most peaceful feelings prevail.

General HARNEY was met on the 9th at O'Fallon's Bluff, 105 miles west of Fort Kearney. Colonel MUNROE was at Scott's Fort, and Colonel MAY at Plum Creek.

Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 21.

The down train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad went through the bridge at Allentown, killing the engineer and fireman.

The bridge, over the Little Lehigh, broke down as the up-coal train was passing. JOEL FIELDS and WILLIAM LANDIS were the persons killed. Nobody else was injured.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Wednesday, July 21.

The cars which went through the bridge were empty. The bridge consisted of two spans, supported by a pier. One of the spans was broken down and ten cars were precipitated into the river. The train is said to have run off the track, which is the assigned cause for the breaking of the bridge.

Fire at Abbeville, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 21.

A fire occurred at Abbeville, S. C., on Monday last. RUTLEDGE's and RAINDY's hotels, WARDLAM's & SONS, and ALLEN's stores, and WESTFIELD's saddlery were burned. Lucifer matches were the cause of the conflagration.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 21.

The Canal break had been repaired, and the water is to be let in this evening.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 21—P. M.

The weather is clear and cool, with a strong wind from the westward.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 21.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 20.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived in sixty-three hours from New-York to her wharf here. All well.

The Canal Commissionership—Gov. King's Letter and Mr. Ruggles' Acceptance.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 14, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I returned to Albany yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the Canal Commission caused by the death of SAMUEL S. WHALLON, but found so many good names presented for my selection from the Western Division as to render a choice among them very embarrassing. In this contingency, your name and distinguished services as Commissioner, and as the eloquent advocate and friend of the Enlargement, presented themselves in great and welcome strength before me; and, after consulting with a few friends on whose judgment I could rely, I now venture to inclose the commission which the law permits me to grant in the case of a vacancy, and to express the hope that it will be agreeable to you to accept the trust thereby confided to you, for the residue of the term for which Mr. WHALLON was chosen. This result would be very gratifying to me, and eminently useful to the State. It is indeed only for a brief period, but public confidence and the plighted faith of the Republican Party to the earliest completion of the Enlargement, will receive such assurance and guaranty by this renewed association of your name with this great work, that I trust I may safely rely on your willingness to devote to it the talents, experience and integrity you are known to possess. Believing, for reasons which have weight with me, that I should not be restricted in my selection of a Commissioner to the Division in which the vacancy occurs, I have found in your residence in the commercial capital of the State, an additional motive to confer the appointment on you.

With sincere regard, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. KING.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., offering me the appointment of Canal Commissioner for the residue of the term of the late Mr. WHALTON, did not reach me until yesterday.

The expressions of confidence and regard, coupled with your kind allusion to my former official connection with the Erie Canal Enlargement, are entitled to my sincere acknowledgments.

The City of New-York is vitally interested in that great artery of commerce, and I cannot doubt that her citizens will find matter of general congratulation in your assurance, that the faith of the Republican Party in this State is plighted to its earliest completion.

Under the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline the office thus tendered to me, and I shall be ready to enter on its duties during the coming week.

With high regard, your friend and servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

To His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor, &c., &c

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORE-SHIP SUPPLY.

The *Supply*, Lieutenant-Commanding ANDREW F. V. GRAY, arrived, yesterday forenoon, from Rio de Janeiro, from which port she sailed on the 11th ult. She had a fine run up to the Equator—which she crossed on the 24th ult.—and as far north as 20°, since which time she has experienced light winds and calms.

List of Officers—Andrew F. V. Gray, Lieutenant-Commanding; Lieutenants—Aaron K. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D. Blake, Jas. H. Gillis; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Phineas J. Harmitz; Captain's Clerk, Wm. J. Bennett.

Passengers—Purser Samuel Forrest, Andrew J. McCartney.

The health of Rio was very good. Freights low. The Flag-ship *St. Lawrence* was lying in port. Sloop *Falmouth* and brig *Perry* were away cruising.

The *Supply* was towed to the Navy-Yard.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FRIGATE BERENGUELA.—Her Catholic Majesty's steam-frigate *Berenguela*, Commander J. B. TOPETE, from Havana, put into this port yesterday, for fresh provisions. The *Berenguela* has been cruising in the Gulf.

THREE YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Gloomy Conclusion of a Sabbath-School Pic-Nic.

SAD CASUALTY AT DAVID'S ISLAND.

The Sabbath School of the First Methodist Protestant Church—Attorney-street—of which the Rev. RUEL HANKS is pastor, started yesterday morning on an Excursion to David's Island. The clouds of the early morning possibly diminished the crowd somewhat, still the number that turned out could scarcely have been less than 1,000—they filled the steamer *Jacob Bell* and the barge *Cedar Hill*, which had been chartered for their conveyance. The party left the foot of Grand-street, and everything moved off as pleasantly as the most sanguine could desire. It was a Pic-nic party. Each family took its own dinner and when all had disembarked at David's Island, the company scattered over the beach, and through the grove. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment o the occasion until about 3 o'clock. Many parties had hired little boats—row-boats and sail-boats—to make excursions among the islands and toward the main land. One of these parties, consisting of four ladies and one gentleman, all young and among the happiest of the company, engaged a man who owned a small sprit-sail skiff. The wind was pretty fresh, but the boat stood up well under it until gibing to go around a point of the island, a flaw struck her, the ladies in their alarm sprang over to the windward side, the boat capsized and all were thrown overboard.

Two men, Capt. BENJAMIN MERRITT and ROBERT BAPTIST, residents on the island, from their window, saw the boat go over and immediately rushed to the beach, pushed off a skiff and went to their relief. Others took such boats as they could, and hurried to help them. Among these, a young lad, GEO. JONES, who was one of the pic-nic party, and who had two girls in his own skiff at the time, set them ashore, threw off his coat, and rowed swiftly to the rescue.

The names of the party in the capsized boat were: Mr. JOSEPH FERGUSON, Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, (his wife) Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS, Miss —— MANGUM, Miss EMMA DEMILT, and the owner of the boat, name unknown.

The boat must have been some 400 yards from the shore, and it was several minutes before help reached the drowning persons. Young JONES, coming up first, lifted Miss MANGUM, whom he found clinging to the boat, out of the water, seeming utterly exhausted, and apparently more dead than alive. Next he found the owner of the boat and lifted him; then finding Mr. FERGUSON, assisted him up, and seeing no others, and as other help had arrived, pulled to the shore. Capt. MERRITT and Mr. BAPTIST found Mrs. FERGUSON and took her ashore, supposing that she was still alive. The body of Mrs. JACOBS was not recovered. She must have sunk early, for all efforts to find any traces of her were in vain.

On shore, all efforts were made to restore the exhausted. Mrs. FERGUSON they long strove to revive by friction, mustard applications and internal stimulants, but it was in vain. The Coroner of Westchester County was sent for, but had not arrived at 5 o'clock when the steamer and barge left for the City.

Miss MAGNNUM returned slowly to consciousness; she was brought back to this City and taken to her home, No. 258 Delancy-street. Her case was considered very doubtful.

THE DROWNED.

The persons who were drowned are:

1. Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, of No. 115 Lewis-street. She was but sixteen years old, and had been married but four months. Her mother was at the pic-nic, and of course was almost distracted with grief. The father was not along, having been disabled by paralysis for more than a year back. Her body was left in the care of five of the Committee of Arrangements for the day. After the issue of the inquest, it will be brought to this City for burial. She was a member of the Attorney-street Church, and was much esteemed.

2. Mrs. ANN ELIZA JACOBS, of No. 57 Gouverneur-street. Her body had not been recovered when the company returned to the City. She was the wife of Mr. EDWARD JACOBS, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. She was a member of the Attorney-street Church, and of its choir. She was but a young woman, and was much respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

3. Miss EMMA DEMILT, of No. 113 Lewis-street, a lady of 15 or 16 years, a sprightly and amiable girl, daughter of BENJAMIN DEMILT, formerly of the Police Department.

Miss MANGUM, whose life is still in great peril, is a teacher in the Sabbath-School and a member of the Attorney-street Church. Her case is a very hard one, and the attachment of the little ones of the whole School to her was expressed on every side with extraordinary marks of grief.

The Committee of Arrangements, of whom Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of No. 101 Attorney-street, was Chairman, did all that could be done to recover the missing bodies and to assist the recovered. They left five of their number on the ground, who had arranged with parties to drag for the missing, and to spare no pains for their recovery.

The lad GEORGE JONES, who rendered such valuable service, lives at No. 131 Lewis-street. He seems not to have known any of the parties in the capsized boat, nor to have been known to many of the company. He was himself a good deal exhausted after his efforts, and it was the wonder of all how he had accomplished so much, being small and of feeble body to look on.

David's Island, where the casualty occurred, is but a few acres of land in Long Island Sound, off New-Rochelle, perhaps a quarter of a mile in diameter, and only occupied during the Summer, when a number of "Excursion Houses" are the frequent resort of pic-nicing parties.

Captain STEERS and Sergeant THORNE, of the Thirteenth Ward, and a number of members of the Attorney-street Church, went last evening to David's Island with grappling irons, &c., to search for the missing ladies. The search will be kept up all night in case the ladies are not found.

ACCIDENT TO THE "AURORA."—Yesterday afternoon, about 12½ o'clock, as the Coney Island and Fort Hamilton ferry-boat *Aurora* was taking in passengers at the foot of Spring-street, she was run into by the British screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, just arrived from Liverpool, which caused great excitement among the passengers, during which a lady and child in attempting to rush ashore got overboard. They were rescued by Capt. ANNIN SMITH, of the *Aurora*, who leaped into the water and supported them until other assistance arrived. The *Aurora* lost some of her joiner-work, flag-staff, awnings, &c. The heroic conduct of Capt. SMITH, by whose prompt assistance the lady and child were saved from drowning, drew forth the warmest encomiums of praise from the passengers and spectators. It is perhaps needless to add that the arrangements for going and returning from Coney Island are now of the best kind, and the excursion on the *Aurora* is well patronised.

We have received the following from the father of the rescued lad:

While the steamboat *Aurora*, Capt. ANNIN H. SMITH, was receiving passengers for Coney Island at the Canal street wharf yesterday, a steamer coming into the dock struck the stern of the *Aurora* quite heavily, and created great confusion on the boat. The passengers rushed ashore, and a nurse with a child in her arms, attempted to do the same, but the plank fell into the water, and both were precipitated with it into the river. Capt. SMITH, without a moment's hesitation, and at the great risk of himself, jumped in and rescued them, and by this noble act of humanity has created an obligation which a mother, who was standing by, can never repay. B. S.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

COLLISION.—The pilot-boat *Enchantress*, while hove to off the light-ship, waiting for her yawl, was run into yesterday morning by ship *Napier*, bound out carrying away both masts of the *E.*, and doing other damage.

WESTWARD BOUND.—Yesterday afternoon, a company of children left the City for the West, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, agent of the Children's Aid Society. The majority were under 14 years, and the children of poor parents.

Mayor's Police—WEDNESDAY.

James Murphy, a wagon-driver, was fine $3 for violation of the City ordinances. Wm. Hutchinson and Thomas Dully were fined $2 each for a similar offence.

Wm.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT WM. HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

I have just come from hearing a man sentenced to death, though I confess this was not on the programme of my Summer's amusements. Fancy the excitement of such an incident at a fashionable watering place! Well, there is this in the thing at any rate, that it served to show that people can be fashionable and human at the same time; for though the person whose days have thus been numbered by a human tribunal, abundantly deserves his fate, he can at least have the consolation of knowing that it has excited the compassionate sympathy of every visitor at Lake George.

But to begin at the beginning: On the 23d of December last, at a special term of the Oyer and Terminer Court, held in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., JAMES E. ELDREDGE was found guilty of the murder, by poison, of MRS. SARAH JANE GOULD, and was condemned by said Court (Judge JAMES presiding) to be hung on the 11th of February last, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon. But, as a matter of course, the case was carried up on a bill of exceptions, a writ of error, or what not, to the Supreme Court. A General Term of that Court (Judges ALLEN, JAMES, ROSEKRANS and POTTER on the bench) is now being held in this locality, (Caldwell, Warren County,) and the matter was argued at length yesterday by CHARLES G. MYERS, Esq., of Ogdensburg, for the prisoner, and THOMAS V. RUSSELL, Esq., of Canton, (District-Attorney of St. Lawrence County,) for the State, each of whom exhibited marked professional ability, without any of the personal asperities which so often disgrace our Courts of Justice.

At the close of the session, last evening, the general opinion was that the decision of the Court would would not be pronounced till the next term But the Judges seem to have thought it their duty to set an example of promptness, which it is much to be regretted is not more common; for, especially in capital trials, it is due to the accused that he should be relieved as soon as possible from suspense, and to the public that justice should be administered without unnecessary delay.

The opinion of the Court was pronounced this morning, and was unfavorable to the prisoner, who accordingly is denied a new trial. This opinion, prepared and read by Judge ROSEKRANS, was fully concurred in by his associates, and, so far as I could judge, met with the unanimous approval of all disinterested persons present; for though there may have been certain technical grounds justifying a motion for a new trial, and although Mr. MYERS (counsel for the prisoner) deserves great credit for his devotion to the cause of his client, it seems scarcely worth while for the course of justice to be suspended on account of formal and for the most part senseless technicalities.

The decision of the Court was received amid general and a most breathless silence, while all eyes were intently fixed upon the prisoner, who alone of all present failed to exhibit the least emotion.

After a moment's pause, the District-Attorney moved that sentence be pronounced. The painful interest of the scene was now redoubled, and ELDREDGE, upon whom general attention was now more than ever riveted, rose to hear his doom for the second time, and, as before, remained calm and immovable as a statue.

On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied audibly, (and appearing not so much to speak as to be spoken from,)

"No, I have nothing to say."

The sentence of death was then pronounced by Judge ALLEN, in the most impressive and affecting manner, there being hardly a dry eye in the Court-room—except the prisoner. The time now fixed for the execution is the 2d of September next.

ELDREDGE is a young man, about 23 years of age, of very light complexion, and having a stupid and unfeeling, rather than a malignant appearance. He was born in the town of Canton, of highly-respectable parents, but appears never to have had any regular occupation.

In November last, he went to Louisville Landing, (St. Lawrence County,) where he took the assumed name of Edwin Aldrich, which he bore up to the time of his arrest. Under this name he obtained a position as District School teacher, which he kept for several months. During this time he became acquainted with Mrs. GOULD, his subsequent victim, to whom, with the vilest intentions, he paid his addresses, and whom he at last succeeded in seducing—after which, in order to get rid of her, he deliberately, and under the most aggravating circumstances, poisoned her to death.

I have read the whole trial carefully, and am convinced that if there ever was a murderer, a deliberate, wilful murderer, on the earth, JAMES E ELDREDGE is such a monster; and with this conviction, (though opposed to capital punishment,) I cannot help thinking, with the public, that the Supreme Court have done a good thing in not allowing the course of justice to be impeded by a few idle technicalities. LINTON.

P. S.—Visitors are rapidly flowing in here from Saratoga, the Falls, and other fashionable resorts; and large numbers of them find the place so attractive from every point of view, that they determine at once to spend the season here. The hotels are equal to any in the world; the salubrity of the place is notorious; the crowd is not so large as to be uncomfortable; and, lastly, the class of people who come here have too much good sense to waste much of their time in dressing or making parade of any kind, and hence Lake George is the place of places for all sensible persons.

Lack of Dancing Men at Lake George—Romantic Adventure, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

A paradoxical friend of mine in New-York often remarks that he should "go to the Opera every night, if it wasn't for the music." I have long been in the same state of mind in respect to fashionable watering places. I should go to them every season, if it wasn't for the fashion. I like the places themselves, from Newport and Saisconset, to the Falls and Saratoga, and like the people who frequent them, but I must say that I don't like fashion, except in the City, where I get enough of it every year at the theatres, churches, &c., to last me for a life-time.

But this season, as soon as Father MERIAM arrived with his Heated Term, and a body couldn't take a walk by daylight, without being struck down by the sun, I put aside all scruples, and decided to take my chance even at that most fashionable of watering places, Lake George.

So here, then, I am, seated on the banks of the "Holy Lake," enjoying without stint the matchless beauty of the scenery, and finding to my delight that the law of the place is for every one to dress as he or she pleases, (fancy the mortification of my wife at such a liberty,) to the extent even of appearing two consecutive days in the same costume, and wearing not more than half a pound of fancy jewelry at a time.

And yet among our company we have (or have had, for I can't keep the run of them) three live Members of Congress, six lobby agents, two fashionable clergymen, several gentlemen and their "ladies," four Judges of the Supreme Court, three New-York belles, one Count, (colored,) one or more distinguished doctors, five members of the provincial Press, (see Boston and Philadelphia papers,) a small delegation of Southern chivalry, Judge EDMONDS, a Sheriff with a live murderer on his hands, a circulating "medium," and no less than twenty-two country lawyers, each accompanied by spouse, sweetheart, cousin or what not, arrayed in all their Summer glory.

Moreover, every day or two we have an irruption of loyal Canadians, who come up the lake on the sylph-like *Minnehaha*, while her anything but sylph-like Captain lands them upon our shores as remorselessly as if they were republicans and Christians.

Every evening the miscellaneous collection of travelers—all in constitutional "pursuit of happiness"—assemble themselves together in the magnificent drawing-room, and, to the music of an unmistakable German band, perform such feats on the light fantastic toe as would set the Fifth-avenue (you remember the Fifth-avenue) all of a shiver.

But, alas, in order to the perfection of this portion of our entertainment, we stand in great need of a fresh supply of beaux. Why won't the swarms of young men in New-York, who are complaining that they can find no work to do, follow Mr. GREELEY'S eternal advice, and emigrate to the country? Here, in this place, alone, are whole acres of dancing ground waiting to be cultivated, while there are so few young gentlemen to do the work, that venerable octogenarians have to enter the field, (all white and beautiful for the harvest,) and nightly tottle off with all the honors. Pale wall-flowers are seen around the spacious establishment, waiting only for the gallant hands of young aspirants to lead them forth, and transplant them in the centre of the now half-deserted parterre.

Who shall say, after this, with the insane free-traders, that the law of supply and demand regulates itself? Why, there is an unsupplied demand here for experienced male dancers, between the the ages of 20 and 30, which is melancholy to think of; and yet in New-York, where, at this season of the year, there is no demand whatever for the article, they abound (excuse the too apt comparison) like locusts.

Why won't one of your City Judges arrest some of these unoccupied gentry for being common idlers, and sentence them to sixty days' detention and hard dancing at Lake George? I pledge myself that, once here, the stern Governor of Port William Henry will hold them fast to the end of their term, and make them perform their sentence to the letter; for that worthy official, like the great NAPOLEON, doesn't dance himself, but makes other people dance.

In case the City Judiciary are all under arrest for assault and battery, and can't attend to this matter, allow me to suggest that you insert in your columns, as a matter of charity, the following vertisement:

WANTED—At Lake George, 500 able-bodied and sure-footed young men, unmarried, under 40 years of age and expert in all the fashionable dances of the day, to serve for the season as partners to the same number of brilliant young ladies, now pining on the borders of said Lake, for the want of sufficient dancing. Apply, with names and references, to DANIEL GALE, Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

N. B.—No member of the "Rutland Convention," or of the "Unitary Household," need apply.

It may be well also to notify the young men that all who acquit themselves creditably, (never stepping within a lady's hoop, tearing her dress, tripping her up, or taking away her breath,) will stand a fair chance of winning a partner for life; in which fortunate case the writer can guarantee the youths that they will find they have been engaged in the most splendid and legitimate (if not the most profitable) "Gift Enterprise" of the day.

And apropos of this, we had a little romance here the other day, which, as an old lady told Mrs. LINTON, was "really touching."

A venerable justice (of the peace, the quorum, or something) found himself seated at dinner in front of a fine old gentlewoman for whom he at once experienced that indefinable sensation called, in modern parlance, "passional attraction."

Moreover, he fancied he had seen the elderly lass within a century or so, elsewhere, and at once resolved if that were so, to renew tho acquaintance. After considerable open cooing on his side, and discreet billing on hers, he at last ventured to address the lady some such harmless request as "would she allow him to pass her a potato?" Now, although there was nothing in the query which even bordered on indelicacy, the good woman blushed to her eyes, and without so much as looking at her plate, returned a timid affirmative.

The ground was now broken, and, after mutual explanations, the old gentleman found that the object of present interest was no other than a sweetheart of his some twenty years agone, since which time circumstances, mountains, etc., having separated them, she had married another aspirant, while he, with the well-known constancy of his sex, had all those years been true to his first love, and remained in that forlorn state called, with cruel irony, "single blessedness." What added to the Judge's disappointment was, that he didn't have even the sad consolation of finding his old flame a widow. Such is life! LINTON.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed the respectful mention of my name in your Liberian Editorial of last Saturday's date, July 17, I beg leave to say, that while never seeking cause to appear in print, I feel called upon to convey, in my own language, as briefly as possible, any and all the knowledge which I have concerning any "complicity" of the Liberian Government with that of the French, or any of its agents in slave-trading, or, technically, the "French African Apprentice System." No communication from President BENSON has been made to the Senate in reference to the French Emigrant System, or in reference to the payment of any money by them for the privilege. Hence I expressed to you my belief that the system was conducted under laws actually extant. The Liberian law declares Slavery piracy, the penalty of which is death. It is natural to suppose the traffic could not exist under such an enactment; neither have I supposed that the traffic in Slavery had, at any time of my residence in Liberia, above twelve years, been carried on.

The only way in which the French could obtain and carry away native Africans from Liberia, is compliance with the law regulating departures of citizens to other countries. This right of departure every citizen has in common, provided that the exercise of it affect not the rights of his fellow citizens. To guarantee them against any injury likely to arise, the citizen is required to advertise his intention to leave the country ten days previous to his departure. If during these ten days no debt is discovered remaining unsettled, or no legal objection be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the citizen may demand his passport, paying to the Secretary fifty cents at delivery. I repeat, if any Liberian has been permitted, under the sanction of any other law to leave the country by the President, that other law has never been enrolled in the statute book.

That money was paid to the Liberian Government by the French for the privilege of shipping emigrants will be as much news to the great body of the Liberians as it is to me, if so.

E. J. ROYE.

The Alleged Slave-Trade in Liberia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has given currency to some severe charges against the people and Government of Liberia, and in its editorial summary of the 17th pronounced its opinion, much to their discredit, and at the same time called upon the Managers of the Colonization Society to look into the affair, we ask room for the following extract from their records, that the public may understand that they are not inattentive to the trust they have assumed:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.

At a stated monthly meeting, of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. S. Colonization Society, present, Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. B. Collins, G. P. Dissosway, I. T. Smith, W. B. Wedgwood, Charles H. Haswell, S. A. Sheffield, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, N. Hayden, Esq., and Corresponding Secretary, a full and satisfactory statement was made in relation to the recent affair of the *Regina Cœli*, wholly exonerating President BENSON and the Liberian Government from any complicity in the slave-trade, directly or indirectly; and, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to be published in the New-York TIMES and other papers.

Resolved, That the charges which have lately been made and disseminated, that the Government of Liberia has been guilty of complicity in the Slave-trade, or of sanctioning it, directly or indirectly, having been investigated to as full an extent as is practicable at this time by the Board, we are entirely satisfied that these charges are wholly unjust and unfounded, and are persuaded that the President and Government of Liberia merit a continuance of our entire confidence. D. S. GREGORY, Chairman.

J. B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

A true extract by J. B. PINNEY.

July 21, 1858.

If room can be afforded me in your columns, I shall cheerfully furnish the facts on which the above unanimous decision of the Board was founded. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec'y N. Y. S. C. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dullness of the Times—The Season—A Call for Vengeance—Dividends from Bankrupts—The Steamship Roanoke—The Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination—A Spiteful Removal—Movements of the Republicans and Americans, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Things are dullish here, in all respects, save that there is some life from political movements. Business there is next to none, though most men seem to be at work. The bank loans are not much different from what they were a year ago, when business was good; and but a small amount of those loans have been absorbed by helping to supply the yawning chasm presented by the national treasury. Revival is predicted for the autumnal time,—and, perhaps, it will come, but I don't believe it will, if by revival is meant anything beyond the business necessary to meet the most ordinary wants of society. Even the Frazer River excitement can't rouse the speculative spirit there is in man. It's a far cry to the Dalles.

We are having a good season, and the alternate sunshines and showers of the last ten days have made the country round about us verdant as an English meadow. Hay is gathered rather later here than in some places, and the rains that commenced on the 11th injured the crop, though to what extent I am, not advised.

There were 53 deaths last week, an increase of 4 on the preceding week. There are few cases of "Summer complaints" here, the city, indeed, being uncommonly free from disease of all kinds.

At the last meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills Company, on the 16th, considerable feeling was displayed by one gentleman, who said he hoped no honorable man would give his aid to such villains as LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., by helping to release them. They deserved to be sent to the State Prison, he thought. This is all *fudge*, neither more nor less. The accused did no more than is done every day, now, by men of their standing, and they were tempted to sin by the vast facilities which the gross negligence of their employers afforded them for sinning, not only with impunity, but with excellent chances of profit. Had the stockholders minded their business—had they paid as much attention to their investments as every poor Irishman pays to the few dollars he manages to place in a Savings Bank—they would not have lost their money. They have nobody to blame but themselves that their property has been whisked away after the fashion that Aladdin's palace was made off with. Aladdin was a perfect type of these gentlemen. Having grown fat with prosperity, and consequently careless, he hung up his old rubbishy lamp, as no doubt he called it, and thought nothing of the time when he was glad to pick peach-stones out of the gutters of Ispahan. One day his wife, who, like Mrs. John Gilpin, appears to have been a lady of an economical turn of mind, sold the lamp for a new one, (possibly a kerosene affair,) and very shortly she found herself, palace and all, in the centre of Africa. Just so with our manufacturing stockholders. So long as they had good dividends, they did not trouble themselves about business. They trusted everything to a few mismanagers, who were not capable of resisting temptations to which they never should have been exposed Their property gone, through their own folly, they shriek for vengeance, which should not be granted them. There is not a word to be said in defence of those who made away with the property; but as in a moral point of view they were not a particle more guilty than the shriekers themselves, who would not have heeded any warning that they should have received, but would have regarded it as an impertinence, the law will not step in and aid them to glut their hate of men who are ruined past the hope of redemption, and who are sufficiently punished through the consequences of their follies, or their crimes—call them which you please. Through the infirmities of the world, the law is sometimes compelled to become the instrument of society's vengeance, but it is asking more than ought to be granted when it is invoked to become the instrument of individuals who are half-crazed because of their neglect of the commonest obligations of life.

Some of the persons who failed here last Fall are paying very good dividends, showing that if they had not been pressed to pay just at that time, all would have been well with them and their creditors. The latter picked their own pockets in their desire to get their due, whereby they were "done."

The Middlesex Horse Railroad was opened to Malden on Saturday, and the Governor and other gentlemen were present, and made fine speeches.

The United States frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted for sea immediately, and is to receive the officers and crew of the *Colorado*, which is expected here daily. The *Roanoke* will be attacoed to the Home Squadron.

Some of our Democratic papers are quite spirited in their opposition to the project of having a new Gubernatorial candidate. They call for Mr. BEACH, who was put up three years ago, and has been regularly voted down ever since. Their desire should be gratified, and they be left high and dry on the beach, as usual. In time, the gentleman—and he *is* a gentleman—will come to rival that "moss-grown beach" which, according to Mr. THOMAS GRAY, "o'ercanopies the glade." The Democracy here have a very shady time of it, which, perhaps, accounts for their fondness for the name of their candidate, with a difference.

Governor BANKS has been guilty of a small and spiteful piece of business in removing Colonel SEVER from the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton. The office is a laborious one, the duties of it are discharged gratuitously, and Colonel SEVER was peculiarly well qualified to discharge those duties. Never before, so far as I know, has the class of offices to which these Trustee Boards belong been regarded as "spoils," and it is contended that the Trustees cannot be removed, and that the Governor has acted in violation of the Bill of Rights in removing Colonel SEVER. This singular conduct has a not very creditable cause. When the "Hoosac Tunnel charge" was got up against Mr. BANKS, last Fall Colonel SEVER was one of those who were conspicuous in urging it, and now he has his punishment. If there be any other cause, it is unknown to the public. No one can complain if a successful party take the political offices—that being the custom of war; but it is carrying the proscriptive principle altogether too far, when competent men are removed from unsalaried offices, for which they are peculiarly well qualified, merely because they may have given offence to some political leader. Governor BANKS' friends should explain this act, if explanation there can be made of it. The fact that his political position is impregnable renders his conduct all the more deserving of censure.

The two State Committees which have charge of our Cæsar and his fortunes—the Republican Committee and the American Committee—met on the 15th, in this place, and had the usual amount of sparring that comes from attempts to fuse contradictory elements. That there should be two Committees, when there are hardly two parties in the State, may surprise some of your readers. It happens from the excess of patriotic aspiration for office. When Governor GARDNER, like a greenhorn, announced that he should not be a candidate for reëlection, at the beginning of 1857, some gentlemen of his determination, who evidently had never read "Much Ado About Nothing," actually believed him, instead of classing his words with those of Benedick concerning his bachelor intentions. Perhaps they wished to believe him, as he had been stone-blind to their merits, and actually had refused to send one of their number to the State Prison—I mean as Warden—an institution for which he had eminent qualifications. Well, as it was very certain that Mr. BANKS would be the Republican candidate, these patriotic American gentlemen determined to get ahead of the Republicans, which they did by nominating him some time in advance of the others, who are rather given to slow-coachedness, which is not strange, seeing that most of them learned their political trade from the old Whig heavies. The Republicans didn't like this, but concluded to submit, and dutifully held their noses to the grindstone, Mr. GIDEON HAYNES operating at the crank with singular skill. Some few, like Mr. GOODRICH, who would not submit, had their noses held to the said stone, and came away with very hatchet faces, admirably adapted to the work of clearing off Democratic brushwood. So far, well; but the Union ticket was all head, as there were two distinct tails attached to Mr. BANKS, that made him appear as absurd as the late VICH-IAN-VOHR would have appeared had he had two "tails," one of tartan-plaids, and the other of red-coats. The thing was compromised, and a striped-tail was formed, consisting of equal portions of Americans and Republicans, black and gold. To look after its interests, two Committees were formed, for, though each party had, and expressed the utmost confidence in the other's honor, it thought that honor would not be harmed by a little looking after These Committees (through a sub-Committee) have had the distribution of the spoils in charge, and, on the whole, have discharged their duty very creditably, giving half-a-crown to this man, and eighteen pence to that one. The patriot-American GIDDY, was sent by them to look after his country's convicts at the State Prison, and the patriot-Republican NELDY was deputed to attend to his country's aliens, or immigrants; the Republican GEORGE took charge of the State rum, and the American ALFRED of its water, being made a Back Bay Commissioner, perhaps because another ALFRED, almost as immortal as the Yankee one who so abhors "long heels," was famous for his familiarity with swamps, (including those of the Isle of *Ely*.) Nay, these Committees were charitable, for, did they not make Mr. GEORGE WHITE a Judge, a life-officer, with a high salary, though he had supported Mr. BUCHANAN, and sneered at and denounced Col. FREMONT as a "sectionalist" and "disunionist," and a man utterly unqualified for the Presidency? If that was not "comprehension," pray, in what does that political virtue consist?

At the meeting on the 15th, the Republicans were for having the State Convention called by the Sub-Committee, which was and is the tool of the two Committees. Mr ALLEY, the patriot who aspires to serve his country from the Sixth Congressional district, being Chairman of the said Sub-Committee, and Mr. HAYNES, of the State Prison, and Mr. HAMILTON, of the Alien and Pauper Office, its Secretaries. This was rejected by the Americans, while the Republicans rejected a proposition which implied equality between themselves and the Americans. Then there was trouuble about the party name. Some said it should be "Republicans," while others stood up for "American Republicans;" but appearances favor those who are for fighting without a name. A good deal of fun has been made of the national opposition Party because of its frequent change of name—its interminable string of aliases,—Federalists, National Republicans, Whigs, Democratic Whigs, Republicans, &c., &c., &c., &c., but it probably never before occurred to any man that the time would come when the opposition would seriously think of entering upon a campaign with no name! Yet such is the fact here, and the very poverty of the idea constitutes its richness.

And here, again, I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of making an explanation. How happens it, it may be asked, that with Gov. BANKS occupying a place that puts him beyond the reach of assault, and with his nomination and election as good as made, there should be such a confounded snarl among his supporters that they can't agree either upon the form for calling their State Convention, or upon a common name? I'll tell you. It all comes from the Congressional elections. As I have already informed you, the Congressional districts swarm with aspirants, so that it would be easy to name 150 *prominent* personages of that kind, while the minor ones, "the small dirt of the balance," are numerous as those eccentric gentry that were so fond of pork as to enter the swine of Galilee, when there were so many more eligible abodes before them. The Republicans wish to swallow the Americans, in order that they may be able to get all the Congressional nominations for themselves. But the Americans are just so unkind as to object to being swallowed whole and alive. No matter how urgent may be the necessity of the Republicans, they hold back, and will not enter that cavernous, Gargantua-like mouth, the extended jaws of Republicanism, knowing them to be "the jaws of darkness." The Republican Party may be the rattlesnake, but the American Party will not be charmed down its voracious throat, along which has passed the half of Democracy, pretty much the whole of Whiggism, all the "floating vote," a part of Abolitionists, and a lot of "unconsidered trifles" not worthy of specific mention; and yet which is as rabid for more as if it had been destitute of food, fasting from all but sin, for a decade. The Republicans pipe, but the Americans will not dance. They are like the deaf adder, which will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

Considering what men are, it would be unjust severely to blame either the Republicans for desiring all the Congressmen, or the Americans for desiring a portion of them They both act like politicians, and in no respect unlike other partisans. They both have the public good at heart, and think that that good would not be hindered by a little private or individual gain being coupled with it. The Republicans are by far the strongest branch of the organization. Of the 60,000 Banks' votes last year, they contributed full 40,000, while the Americans contributed only about 20,000—perhaps less. The Republicans, therefore, acting upon the "popular sovereignty" principle, naturally think they should rule; and the Americans, acting on the principle of self-preservation, as naturally object to being ruled. The latter well know, though originally they were Know-Nothings, that if they were to give up their specific organization, and abandon their name, they would be used and abused by the Republicans whenever national politics and offices should be discussed, and the latter filled. Liberal enough in local matters, the Republicans, from the fact that they are a stiff Anti-Slavery party, *must* contend for places in Congress. They did so when, as Free-soilers, they acted with the Democrats, and they are doing so now when acting with the Americans. They move in accordance with the law of their being.

Governor CHASE, of Ohio, is expected here to-day, to attend the Annual Commencement of Harvard College. He will visit Dartmouth.

The citizens of Salem are moving energetically in the business of getting up a monument of the retreat of Colonel LESLIE, concerning which I wrote you some weeks since. THYME.

La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your money article of this morning that the interest on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grants will be paid 1st of August.

I was one of the old Milwaukee Directors and suffered, not a little, in reputation, for the bad management, as it was called, in our endeavors to build this Road, and we have also to bear the bad financiering of the present management.

I do not own a single one of the above-named Bonds, but I beg to ask you how is it possible for the present Board to pay the interest? where is it to come from? The Road is under lease to pay the contractor, and it must be several years before the Road can be released by him. Are they to pay it as they did the last interest on the 2d Mortgage and other Bonds, by the issue of 2 per cent. Convertible Bonds, and then selling the Stock short, and delivering these at ten cents on the dollar? thus adding nearly $3,000,000 to the Stock of the Road to pay a few thousand dollars interest The present Board are adding at least $500,000 yearly to the debt of the Road by the payment o interest and salaries to Directors, and the lessee of the Road is using up the running stock, &c.

Your readers ought to know more about it than they do. The Directors can buy and sell these Bonds knowing all about them; the interest can be paid by some *hocus pocus* management, and after the Bonds are up, sold out to the green ones.

At any rate, the old Board ought not to suffer all the odium if the Road is finally a wreck, as it must be under the present management.

AN OLD MILWAUKEE DIRECTOR.

An anecdote is going the rounds, at the expense of M. DUMAS and his new journey in unknown regions. The author having arrived in Switzerland, where good French and bad German were not discountable, was desirous of informing an *aubergiste* that he wished to have a plate of mushrooms—a gastronomic fancy that had seized him. After vain attempts to get at it by *champignon, schwam*, &c., an artistic thought seized him—namely, to give a sketch. The result was perfect, and DUMAS had a notion of reserving it for next year's exhibition of the Beaux Arts; but gastronomy prevailed before fine arts. A guttural noise informed DUMAS that mine host had understood him, and ere long he was served with—a plate of mushrooms! No, an umbrella!

THE BRITISH LAW COURTS.

Illustrations of English Society—Two Cases upon Trial—Interesting Narratives.

THE WILL OF PETER THELLUSSON.

It is now sixty-two years since PETER THELLUSSON took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had £600,000 in money, and land of the annual value of £4,500. PETER THELLUSSON had satisfied the ordinary ambition of an English *bourgeois*—he had founded a family. PETER ISAAC, the son of his youth and the prop of his house, was heir to £35,000 a-year in money and land, and might claim to be a born gentleman. Peers and Peeresses might hereafter spring in intermediate succession from the loins of that denizen of a dingy little back parlor behind the Bank. The best men upon 'Change envied the rich and prosperous PETER THELLUSSON, who had no object of ambition unsatisfied. PETER was of a different mind; he had not nearly money enough. Let other men be satisfied to found one family; PETER was lucky enough to have three sons, and he would found three families. It was not that he loved his sons, or his son's sons; but it was the hope and desire of this magnificently posthumous miser to associate his name in future generations with three colossal fortunes. If he did not love his sons he did not hate them; he was simply indifferent to every thing except to his one cherished object. PETER THELLUSSON took the very best legal advice, and made a will. He left a few trifling legacies, probably to show that no unnatural antipathy to his children tainted that will with mania. But his great fortune was all conveyed to trustees It was to accumulate until every man, woman and child of the offspring of PETER, and alive or begotten at the moment of PETER'S death, should also be defunct. No one of the children or grandchildren who have ever looked PETER in the face, or trembled in his presence, or squalled at the sound of his harsh, hard voice, should ever be the richer for PETER'S wealth. "And the rich man also died" Twelve months after making this will, and sixty-one years from the present time, PETER was gathered to his unknown fathers. The will was opened, and created sensations which vibrated through the land in widening circles. Our law books picture to us the blank disappointment of the then living relatives, the gentle cachinnations of a past generation of lawyers, and the gaping wonder of the general public. There were three sons and six grandsons of this malignant old merchant then alive—all destined to live the life of TANTALUS; to see this great pagoda-tree growing up before them, yet never to pluck one unit of its fruit. The terms of the will enjoined, that when the last survivor of all the nine children and grandchildren should yield up his breath, then the charm was to end; the great mountain of accumulated wealth was to be divided into three portions, and one-third was to be given to each of the "eldest male lineal descendants" of his three sons. Having thus done what he liked with his own, and excluded all his living progeny from all benefit, he ends with a whine to the Legislature worthy of *Shylock* appealing against mercy—he had earned his money with honesty and industry, and he hoped the Legislature would not alter his will. Of course, the first thing that followed was a Chancery suit of the fattest bulk. The common-sense view of the case would have been to set aside the will, as the product of a diseased mind—a mind rendered morbid as to its disposing powers by dwelling upon an irrational object. But Lords LOUGHBOROUGH and ALVANLEY and ELDON, and Judges of kindred sympathies, seem to have been led by their love of art to admire the skill with which the technicalities of our blessed real property law had been adapted to the object of this old trader. Perhaps, also, they saw something eminently sane and matter-of-fact in this good old sordid vice of accumulation, or were excited to admiration by seeing the meanest vice of man expanded into something like sublimity in its gigantesque proportions. The litigation went up to the House of Lords, and the will was confirmed. This affair naturally made a great noise. The Legislature took it up, and, although they would not set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they branded PETER THELLUSSON'S memory with the imputation of "vanity, illiberality, and folly;" and enacted by statute, 39th and 40th of GEORGE III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. Persons of an arithmetical and statistical turn of mind also occupied themselves with the matter, and with the aid of life insurance tables and COCKER, they calculated that this fund, accumulating at compound interest, could not amount to less than nineteen millions at the moment of distribution, and would very probably reach the tremendous figure of thirty-two millions. But "nothing is so false as facts, except figures." The calculators had forgotten to take account of that unknown quantity which must, in practical matters, be represented, not by the letter "*x*," but by the word "litigation." Contemporaneously with the Chancery suit to set aside the will there was a cross-suit to have the trusts of the will performed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. That suit is now 60 years old, and, although children and grandchildren are dead, the suit is as hale and lively as it was in their earliest youth. That suit was the true heir to PETER THELLUSSON, and it is still spending his money like a frolicsome young cornet. Necessarily there were other suits. There were suits about post-testament acquisitions of real property, there were suits about advowsons, there were suits about other matters, so numerous that even equity lawyers, not stingy of their words, are fain to describe them as "various." The careful and improving management of the Court of Chancery has also exercised its influence upon this estate. The Yorkshire estates have participated in that excellent system, which has been so uniform in its action, that when we see a house all windowless and unpainted, tottering and decaying, we can predicate with a tone of undoubting conviction, "That property is in Chancery"

The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided, not into thirds, but into moieties. There is, however, a question raised as to who is entitled. Who were the eldest male lineal descendants of old PETER THELLUSSON in February, 1856? There are two who are eldest in point of lineage, and two who are eldest in point of personal age. This point is still *sub judice*. It would not be very difficult to guess how it will be decided; but that is no matter of ours, nor would it have been a matter of the least interest to old PETER THELLUSSON. His object was to make the heap very large; he evidently cared not one lock of wool as to which of his descendants might be the possessors. The public interest in this long line of litigation is confined to its general aspect. PETER THELLUSSON'S clever scheme has turned out a foolish failure. No single THELLUSSON will stalk over the land, overshadowing our dukes and crushing our barons by the magnitude of his territorial possessions. No thirty-two millions of money are expanded into broad acres, where men may travel and say, "Behold the conquests of the great PETER THELLUSSON!" Whether Lord RENDLESHAM and CHARLES SABINE AUGUSTUS THELLUSSON divide the estate as the eldest in lineage, or whether THOMAS and ARTHUR take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to call up old PETER THELLUSSON to see the division of his anticipated accumulations. The Court of Chancery has so clipped and pollarded his oak, that it is not much larger than when he left it. It would be fit punishment for that purse-proud, vain, cruel old man, to see that he disinherited his own children only to fatten a generation of lawyers; that he was the dupe of his own subtlety, and that his name, instead of being associated with the foundation of a house of fabulous wealth, is only known in connection with an abortive scheme of vulgar vanity.—*London Times.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of "ROBINSON *vs.* ROBINSON and LANE," still in suspense before the Divorce Court, might furnish yet another chapter to Mrs. CROWE'S *Night Side of Nature*. For the lady who has figured as the heroine of this surprising tale the solid barriers which separate realities from shadows—truth from fiction—the waking from the dreaming world—had no existence. Every wild desire which thrilled through her frame, every vagrant thought which flitted across her disordered brain, were invested with the attributes of personality. She lived in an inner world of her own. The men and women with whom she mixed in the every-day intercourse of life, were, were without consciousness on their own part, but puppets in an unpleasant melo-drama, which she had arranged in her own fashion. In the solitude of her own chamber, in her lonely walks, she gave meeting, she listened to declarations of affection, and returned them in kind; she betrayed her husband; she exhausted the phases of the dirtiest French novels; and yet it was all a delusion. All this is strange enough, but somewhat stranger remains to be told. Many of us in our waking moments let imagination run riot, and take excursion-tickets for little journeys into dream-land, but we know all the while that we are but dreaming. We are ashamed of these gossamer webs, even while weaving them, and would not for the world give to others an inkling of our idle fancies.

Mrs. ROBINSON thought otherwise. She invented, in the first place, a fictitious existence for herself and others, and day by day recorded in her diary—and such a diary!—the progress of their fortunes. To certain minds the act of autobiography appears to afford relief. With some the process takes the form of a confession of faith; with others it is a confession of filth. Mrs. ROBINSON'S confessions belonged to the latter category. Most French students are acquainted with the successful efforts of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU in this line. There is, however, this difference between his notes of his own life and those of Mrs. ROBINSON, that we have no reason to doubt that he actually did the dirty things which he said he did. Mrs. ROBINSON, on the other hand, revelled in an imaginary sty. Day by day she continued her chronicle of events which never should have happened, and which never did happen, carefully recording all the vicissitudes of an unholy, but fictitious passion. As we read we are reminded of the glowing lines which POPE puts in the mouth of his Eloisa:

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom glue my clapping arms;
I wake—no more I hear, no more I view—
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you.
I call aloud; it hears not what I say,
I stretch my empty arms; it glides away.

Mrs. ROBINSON'S diary is a far more remarkable composition in its way than even this fervent flight of a poet's imagination. It is, however, somewhat hard upon a respectable, hard-working professional man to be travestied into an Abelard without any fault of his own.

The subject is not one which we would willingly have chosen for comment. The time, however, has arrived when it is a simple act of justice to the gentleman whose name has been implicated in the affair to call attention to the turn which the inquiry has taken. Dr. LANE'S position is a most painful and a most trying one. He has been dragged before the public in a way which is calculated to ruin his professional prospects, unless he be purged of the scandal so ridiculously brought upon him by a lady whom it is charity to suppose mad.

For all that has appeared, the case might happen to any of us. We really know of no reason why Mrs ROBINSON should not have selected the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being as the hero of her romance. She might have made entries in her diary of fictitious meetings in the gardens of Lambeth Palace just as well as anywhere else. She might have placed what ridiculous rhodomontade she pleased in the mouth of her archiepiscopal admirer, and who was to gainsay her? It may be said that this is an extreme case, inasmuch as the two parties were not dwelling together under the same roof. Take, then, the case of any respectable man who has the misfortune to inhabit the same house as a middle-aged lady of ill-regulated mind, who chooses to make him the hero of a secret romance. She will naturally be aware of his movements—as that he was away from home on a given day; that on a particular night he did not come home until late; that on Tuesday he bought a pair of gloves, on Wednesday he went out for a drive, and so-forth. All these trifling incidents, true in themselves, can be readily enough incorporated into a romance which shall be nothing but a tissue of lies, for the very scrape of truth will be so discolored as to be converted into falsehood.

Now, this we take to have been pretty much the position of Dr. LANE with regard to Mrs. ROBINSON. There was, of course, as far as this gentleman was concerned, the unfortunate addition that he was the resident physician of an establishment frequented by ladies for medical purposes. It was, of course, an easy matter for any one of his patients to attribute to him words and acts during a series of interviews at which necessarily she and he only were present. It is a mere question of credibility on either side. Now, in the present instance, every particular of Dr. LANE'S position, both socially and professionally, is calculated to negative the hypothesis of improper conduct on his part.

On the other hand, every act of Mrs. ROBINSON'S leaves us nothing but the choice between two conclusions—either she is as foul and abandoned a creature as ever wore woman's shape, or she is mad. In either case her testimony is worthless. Without making profession of any special familiarity with this class of literature, we cannot call to mind an instance in which a woman whose conduct had become the subject of investigation before any of our Courts had kept such a day-book of iniquity as the one produced against Mrs. ROBINSON. On the supposition of sanity the case is an isolated one, and, as we trust, likely to remain so. The real solution of the question, however, we believe to be that this lady is not in her right mind. The

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners on Wednesday, the following statement was received from the Health Officer:

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

SIRS: At a meeting of your Honorable Board some few days ago, I was requested to state to-day the condition of the ships *Susanna* and *Grotto*, still lying in the lower Bay. The ship *Susanna* is in a cleanly condition, and all hands on board of her, including some first-rate seamen which were placed on board of her some five or six days since, are well. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is safe to allow the ship *Susanna* to proceed to sea.

The condition of the ship *Grotto* is different. Since the case of this vessel was last before your Board for consideration, and day before yesterday, another case of well-marked yellow fever was taken from the ship. In view of this latter fact, which unerringly teaches that the vessel is still infected, and will impart the disease to others on board, I am of opinion that the *Grotto* should be longer detained at the lower anchorage, and that additional means be used at once for purifying the vessel. Respectfully yours.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, July 21, 1858.

These suggestions were approved by the Board.

The following communication was received:

NEW YORK, July 21, 1858.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Health New York:

GENTLEMEN: The brig *Beatrice*, under my command, arrived from Havana on the 11th inst. I have complied with all Quarantine regulations. My cargo has been entered at the Custom-House, and permits to land it have been obtained. I have also permission from the Health Officer to discharge my cargo at the Quarantine. But amongst my cargo there are 262 bales of cotton, which being an undutiable article, the United States cannot receive it into their bonded warehouse at Quarantine. The Health Officer is unwilling to allow it to be brought to the City, and the consignees of the cotton are not willing to take any interest in the matter. The consequence is that my vessel is being made a storehouse for an indefinite time, to my most serious loss, and also to my owners. I think it a case worth your serious attention, and would earnestly petition your honorable body for early relief. Your obedient servant,

M. A. DYER.

This communication was laid over and its further consideration postponed until the Secretary of the Treasury had been consulted upon the matter.

The annexed document was received, and ordered on file:

PILOT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 69 South-street. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, President of Board of Health Commissioners:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th instant, came before the Board of Pilot Commissioners at their meeting held this day, and I am instructed by them to assure you of their hearty coöperation with the Commissioners of Health in whatever manner they may deem necessary for the public health. Annexed, I hand you a copy of the action of the Commissioners of Pilots on the subject.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held at their office, No. 69 South-street, a communication was read from the Commissioners of Health in relation to Quarantine regulations, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Board will promptly and cordially coöperate, with all the means in their power, in any suggestions made by the Health Commissioners to preserve the health of the City.

Resolved, That the Board of Health Commissioners be requested to have removed from Washington Market and the grounds adjoining, the piles of filth and dirt to which the attention of the City authorities was called some time since.

Copies of our instructions to Pilots are now being printed, and will be sent to you.

Yours very Respectfully,

R. STURGIS, President.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Tuesday at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. From the usual statement of the number of inmates at the various institutions, it appears that there were 6,230 remaining on the 18th of July, 1857, and that on the same day in the present year there was an increase of 952 upon that number. A motion was made to grant $1,500 to Dr. T. G. Morton, of Boston, for his alleged discovery of the use of sulphuric ether in surgical operations. The motion was laid over, and other routine business the Board adjourned for a fortnight.

The corner-stone of the new Island Hospital, Blackwell's Island, will be laid on Thursday at 3 o'clock, when it is expected a large number of invited guests and some of our most prominent citizens will be present. It is expected that the President will deliver a brief address.

Burial of Alderman Murray.

The funeral of Alderman MURRAY took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of City officials and others. The services were performed at St. Peter's Church, and the procession moved from his late residence, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery. There were thirty pall bearers, among whom were the following:

Isaac V. Fowler, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Dan. LYNN, Marshal Rynders, E. B. Hart, J. W. Brown, Fernando Wood, Benj. Wood, George W. Purser, the Hon. John Kelly, Thomas Monroe, Chas. McKay, Ex-Alderman William Wilson.

FIGHT BETWEEN NOTED PUGILISTS.—Jim Turner, unenviably notorious from his connection with the Bill Poole murder, and Jim Cusick, a well-known man about town, who has always been conspicuously mixed up with the Paudeen crowd, got into a dispute, late on Tuesday evening, at "Congress Hall," a drinking saloon in Broadway, near Grand-street, and the present leading resort for the "fancy." A few smart blows were interchanged between the two Jims in the bar-room, when they adjourned to the street. A ring was rapidly formed, and the affair was becoming intensely exciting, when the Police received information of what was going on. The quick, sharp rap of some policemen's locums on the pavement dispersed the crowd and ended hostilities. Neither of the Jims was seriously damaged.

Will of the Late Anson G. Phelps.

In the name of God, amen. I, ANSON G. PHELPS, of the City of New-York, merchant, being of sound mind and memory, knowing the uncertainty of human life, and desiring to arrange my worldly affairs, and to dispose of my property in the fear of God, so that when I am taken from this world, it may be used for His service, do, therefore, make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I desire humbly to record my thankful acknowledgments of the goodness of God, who has given me everything, and has not been provoked by my ingratitude and sins, (as I humbly hope) to take away his mercy from me, but gives me some gracious assurance, that, through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, I shall be cleansed from all sin, and that his Holy Spirit may make me fit for his service, and the enjoyment of his presence and glory in Heaven.

I desire that all my property should be used in his fear, and for his service and glory; and believing that my dearly loved wife, JANE G. PHELPS, loves and serves the Lord Jesus Christ, and will use wisely in his fear a large income in promoting the objects of Christian benevolence, which we have for some years been accustomed to pray for and patronize; I therefore—(Here follow the bequest to Mrs. PHELPS, and the other provisions of the will.)

Bequest to MRS. JANE G. PHELPS, (widow.)—1. Dwelling house and lands, including both real and personal estate at the family mansion in Mount Pleasant Township, Westchester County, N. Y. 2. House and stable and leasehold premises, with the lease and covenants thereof, at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York. 3. All the personal property, books, furniture, plate, pictures, carriages, horses, harness, and other articles about said house and stable just mentioned. 4. The real estate on Seventeenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, on the northerly side of Union-square, and also situated on Fourth avenue, on the westerly side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the whole of which is now known as part of the "Everett House." This property is leased to HAWLEY D. CLAPP, for five years, from May 1, 1856, for $16,400 a year, with privilege of renewal for five years thereafter, at the yearly rent of $17,700. 5. All liens, mortgages and incumbrances, on the property devised to Mrs. PHELPS are to be liquidated by the executors. 6. All the stock belonging to testator in the Fulton Bank of the City of New-York. 7. All the shares of stock belonging to the testator in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and Empire City Fire Insurance Company, and in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 8. All mortgages and hypothecation of stocks, thus devised, to be liquidated by the executors. 9. These provisions in lieu of dower and thirds out of the estate.

To the American Christian Union.—The property No. 156 Chambers-street, held in trust for the Union by testator, being originally purchased with the money of the Union, ($10,400,) and the note of Mr. PHELPS to the Union Theological Seminary for $12,600, is to be held in trust for the Union by the Rev. Dr. THOMAS DE WITT, and the title to be transferred to the Union when it is incorporated, and pays one dollar to the executors of testator's will, the said executors having $12,600 in their hands, which is to pay the note given to the U. T. Seminary, and give the premises to the Union clear of incumbrances. This is virtually a donation of $12,600 to the American Christian Union.

To the American Bible Society and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Each half of certain funds, created in a singular manner. The father of the late ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., left to him a note for $100,000, payable five years after Jan. 1, 1854. The executors of his father's will paid this by five notes of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., the first being payable November, 1856, and one annually thereafter, in November of each year. These notes are to be collected and paid over, one equal part of each to each of said Societies. In case of any default in the payment of any of said notes, the executors of ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., are to pay it, and distribute the amount as directed between the two Societies. Said legacies, however, are not to take effect if the original bequest of the $100,000 note to ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., is adjudged invalid by the Court before whom it is now in litigation. If payment of any of the five notes is made to the Societies, they are to give bonds to refund the amount, if the Court so decide the original $100,000 bequest invalid.

The residue of the property to be held in trust by the executors for the payment of the following bequests:

To OLIVIA E. ATTERBURY, sister of testator, the interest and income of $20,000, funded for her benefit during her natural life, and at her death the $20,000 to be divided among her children, or their issue.

To JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., brother-in-law of testator, $10,000.

To LOUISA GIBSON, EMMA GIBSON, JULIA GIBSON and FANNY GIBSON, sisters-in-law to testator, to each a fund of $5,000, set apart and of which each shall receive semi-annually the income and interest during their lives, and to their heirs afterward. The executors may pay the funds to each or all said sisters-in-law, if they see proper to do so.

To wife and children of LEWIS ATTERBURY, Jr., during his and his wife's life, the income from a fund of $5,000, and the principal to descend to, and be divided among their children.

To the Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS	$3,000
To JOHN W. COSSON, M. D.	1,000
To THOMAS WARDLE	1,000
To REBECCA COX	500
To ANN CAMPBELL	500
To EDWARD MCDERMOTT	500

To Union Theological Seminary, $30,000, to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building or hall.

To American Bible Society, $10,000.

To American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, $15,000, of which $5,000 is to be appropriated to the fund for the relief of disabled missionaries.

To the Treasurer for the American Home Missionary Society, in trust for the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

To the New York State Colonization Society, $10,000. A preference to religious colored persons, wishing to emigrate to Liberia.

To the Treasurer of the Southern Aid Society, to be used in trust for the purposes of that Association, the sum of $5,000.

To the American Tract Society, $5,000.

To the Central American Education Society, $5,000.

To the New-York Institution for the Blind, $1,000.

To WILLIAM D. PORTER, $3,000.

To LOIS HOWELL, widow of the late Rev. Mr. HOWELL, or in case of her death, to her daughters, $2,000.

The executors to settle and arrange the interest of the testator, in the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., his interest in said firm being supposed to be about $250,000.

The Executors to arrange the interest, (twenty-five per cent.,) held by testator in large and valuable body of lands, mills, farms &c., in Pennsylvania, and owners, in connection with his brothers-in-law, WM. E. DODGE, DANIEL JAMES, and JAMES STOKES, this being distinct from the property of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co.

The Executors to have power to sell Real Estate owned by testator, and known as Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Cliff street, and No. 36 Gold-street, and in Ryder's Alley, in the Second Ward of the City of New-York.

The Executrix and Executors of the Will to be the widow JANE G. PHELPS, HORACE HOLDEN and JAMES B. GIBSON, Jr.; each of whom is to receive $5,000. In case of either of them declining, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL and JOHN L. MASON are named, and the same sum ordered to them, on their accentance.

The bequests to the widow are to be made free of all incumbrances; then the bequests to the Executors and Executrix are to be paid, and then the other bequests to be paid *pro rata*.

If there is a surplus of the estate after paying the aforesaid bequests, then 25 per cent. thereof is to be given to MRS. JANE G. PHELPS, the widow of testator, and the residue of said surplus to be divided into 15 equal parts, and then five parts to go to the Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in trust for the New School General Assembly, for its uses and purposes, and with the hope it may be used as the commencement of a fund for the relief of superannuated or disabled ministers, and families of such ministers, in good standing in the New School Presbyterian Church. Two (2) parts to be paid to the American Bible Society. Two (2) parts to be paid to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Two (2) parts to be paid to the New York State Colonization Society. Two (2) parts in trust for the American Home Missionary Society, and the remaining two (2) parts in trust for the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The mother of the testator is commended to the care of the widow and his friends.

The Executors are instructed to invest funds that may come into their hands, in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, City Bonds or State Stocks of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The bequests to the Executors are in addition to their legal commissions.

The paying Stocks held by testator, he recommends should be appropriated to the bequests and trusts named.

The will makes provision for the settlement of the estate and certain bequests, in case testator and his wife died together at sea, and in case they both died before his mother; as also to the descent to his sisters of principal of property that might have been inherited by him from his mother.

The will is dated Sept. 29, 1856; signed by ASSON G. PHELPS, and witnessed by J. PARSONS HOYET, WM. HENRY ARROUX, and J. H. THAYER.

THE REV. MR. COREY.—The Rev Mr COREY's congregation is to worship after the 1st September in the church in Eighteenth street. In announcing to his people on Sunday last that he was to leave his new and elegant Fifth avenue building, he said:

"I do not leave it because I could not stay in it. The darkness of the night has passed as far as the monetary matters of the church are concerned, but I have never seen the time when I could find a body of men in this organization, with whose hands and with whose arms I could leave my temporal interest in this church. When it came to that point they always shrunk, and my mind was clear that an exchange of the property for another church propety was necessary, so that I could wash my hands and rid myself, so far as this one was concerned. The building of this Church has been the grave of my church-building, and I trust in God it will learn me some lessons. Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, the title of the church and parsonage passed into the vestry of Christ's Church, in Eighteenth-street, and they will take possession of it next Sabbath. Before me there are two paths, and I have never been in a position where so many difficulties surrounded me as on this question. A portion of the congregation, and some friends to whom I shall be always grateful, have stated that after the election of nine trustees; that these trustees having received an offer from one of the congregation to convey to them a plot of lots on the corner of Forty-first-street and this avenue, at a price for which they were purchased some time ago—that having already made provision for an amount sufficient to erect a church not as extensive as this is, for our future occupancy—that they will go to work and erect such a church, giving me no anxiety whatever with any matters pertaining to its building or erection, and that they will in the meantime provide a temporary place of worship—that is one path before me. On the other hand, I am offered the church in Eighteenth-street and the parsonage next door. That church many of you have visited. It will seat more people than this will. It is richly furnished, contains a valuable altar and is completely prepared for occupancy. The position for a congregation is unsurpassed, and I think it best myself. It has enough of the common people near it to insure God's blessing and success, and not enough of the aristocracy to curse it. I think, therefore, it is hopeful."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Edward Rice for the custody of his child.—Mr. Rice was called and testified that he is 29 years old, and a carver and frame guilder by trade, but that he did not have work to do all the time. He said he had one child, Josephine Cornelia Rice, 19 months old; he had been married over four years; his wife lives at No. 307 Pearl street, with a man she calls her uncle, a Mr. Cooley; she went there March 1, 1853, and lived there against his wishes, although he lived there too; he left the house by order of Mrs. Cooley, because he had had some difficulty with his wife.

Question—What was it? *Answer*—She told me she did not love me; she liked me, and wished to be my friend; [laughter;] that she thought there were other men she would rather live with for a husband than me; Mrs. Cooley heard her say this; she told me she loved another man; he believed Mrs. Cooley had coaxed his wife to leave him.

Thos. A. Wilmarth testified to the good character of the petitioner.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

In the matter of the arrest of John Fitton.—In answer to the order to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, for the rearrest of Fitton without a warrant, Officer O'Keefe appeared. The Judge said he considered the act as gross an outrage as had occurred during his presence in Court. The hearing was postponed until Friday, to give the officer time to prepare an affidavit.

Habeas Corpus.—John Lawn complained that he is deprived of his liberty by imprisonment in the Tombs without due process, &c. Writ granted.

Habeas Corpus.—James Fuller and John Madden were brought in in charge of a sergeant. They are recruits on Governor's Island, and dislike the service. They pleaded under age, and were discharged.

DECISIONS.

George G. Andrews vs. Hartman Vreeland et al.—Motion granted, on payment of costs of motion, $10.

Louis Courchet vs. Emile Delafond.—Motion granted with costs, with leave to set aside an express warranty, on payment of costs.

H. M. Murchison et al. vs. Joseph A. Sherman et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eliza Greatorex vs. William W. Greatorex.—Motion for permission granted.

Frank Hay vs. Robert J. Reed.—Motion granted, on payment of costs, and on filing security.

Zuphar D. Mills vs. Richard S. Todd et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, and reference ordered to James Narine, Esq., to appoint receiver.

Sackett vs. Havens.—Motion granted to strike out, &c.

Everett Clapp vs. James K. Dalton et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Robert J. Kennedy and als. vs. Francis J. Kennedy and als.—Injunction ordered for plaintiffs.

Edward Dougherty and als. vs. Dennis Dempsey, &c.—Report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. Allowance of 2 per cent.

Richard Delafield vs. Ann Murphy and als.—Report of referee confirmed.

James A. Rutaven vs. Cornelius S. De Bow.—Motion granted—on payment of costs of reference, $10—to allow defendant to defend within ten days, order of reference to stand, and proceedings to be adjourned to July 26, at which time reference to proceed without notice.

Ellsworth Chesebrough vs. James N. Munro, Sheriff, &c.—Answer must be made most certain by stating in what manner the execution was stayed; no costs to either party.

Breanna McDonald vs. Mary Stewart and al.—Motion denied, without costs.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET, Browning's, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1858.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Rec'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	2507	2533	9	361	920	.....
Browning's. Sixth-street.	.....	89	56	49	4330	.....
Chamberlin's. Robinson-st.	.....	38	62	77	3786	.....
O'Brien's. Sixth-street.	.....	19	86	97	586	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2507	3279	213	584	9612	.....
Last week	3326	3958	211	718	13622	.....

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....2,953

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1391	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	626	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	12	9	361	920	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	439	Missouri	—
New-York	141	Pennsylvania	126
Illinois	1,494	Texas	—
Kentucky	100	Connecticut	—
Indiana	196	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	37	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 21, amount to 1,919 head, as follows:

Alsany Propellers	—
Hudson River Railroad	447
Erie Railroad	1,472
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	1,919

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 21, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	2,522
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	90
By Albany propellers	526
By Hueson River Railroad	—
Total	3,138

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none
First quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¼c.
Poor quality	7½c @ 8c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices.	8c. @ 9c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Average of all sales.	8¼c.@—	7¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9¼c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

After a long series of hard markets, the owners of stock appeared in little better spirits to-day—not that the prices came up to their desires, but, like a drowning man, they eagerly "caught at a floating straw." The Cattle in market at ALLERTON'S for yesterday and to-day numbered only 2,507, against 3,326 last week, which certainly made an apparent better show for sellers. The miserably poor quality and very light weights of most that were on sale diminished still further the real supply. The total City receipts for the week ending this morning number 3,279, which is 136 above the average weekly receipts of last year. We have seldom seen poorer picking for the butchers than they had to-day. There were a few droves of sufficiently good quality to find purchasers at 9c., and in some instances at 9½c., some to be weighed even. The principal advance in price to-day was on this class of Cattle. An idea of the miserable quality of some droves may be gathered from the fact that there were sales as low as *twelve dollars per head*, and not a few went between that and $30. There were no country buyers for grazing purposes, but the yards were just about cleared at nightfall. The fact that nearly two-thirds of all the Cattle here to-day were from Illinois is not greatly to the credit of that State. Several lots held back in pasture at Albany for a few weeks past were brought down this week. The sales at Albany for Eastern markets were quite heavy, amounting to some 1,500 head. They condescended to assist us this week in making way with some of the "scalawags," though we think them hardly sharp in paying 3½c. ℔ lb., live weight; they certainly sold less than that here to-day. The breaking of an axle on the Wabash Road, near the Indiana State line, played the mischief with ALEXANDER & VIRGIN'S drove, on board, killing 17 outright, and crippling some 50 others so that they were left behind. The Railroad Company, however, showed a disposition to promptly make the loss good. With regard to future prospects, every one can form their own conclusions. It is certain that the floating surplus stock held at Albany and other places until they had eaten up all the grass is now mostly in, and the markets pretty well cleared up. There are, however, abundance of cattle grazing in the river counties and along the Harlem Road, and light receipts on Tuesday would, doubtless, bring a portion of them in on Wednesday, so that we do not anticipate a marked advance at present. We give, in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
76	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Co	Hudson & Eastman.
66	Pa	Tompson & Elliott	Haring & Gurney.
34	Ohio	L. Hart	George Sage.
150	Ill	E. Virgin	S Uiery.
96	Ill	S Dunlap	Allerton & Myers.
106	Ill	Struckey & Brisant	C G Teed.
58	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoar & Sherman.
90	Ill	J. A Brittinham	W. H. Harris.
59	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
80	Ill	E Lockman	Valentine & Martin
99	Ill	H. R. Smith & Co	T. White & Son.
76	Ill	Gillett	Mead & Holcomb.
56	Ky	R. W. Elbert	Washeimer & Bro.
101	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
90	Ill	George Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
95	Ill	D. Barnes	Owner.
126	Penn	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
50	Ind	Fowler & Co	Beach & Bray.
34	Ohio	J. Shields	Beach & Bray.
66	Ill. & Ky.	Vail & Co	Owners.
38	N. Y	J. H. Hobert	O. Hurd.
34	Ill	D. G. Culver	Owner.
37	Ind	A. Gregory	J. Church.
64	Ohio	C. Bartram	B. Bartram.
33	N. Y.	Wm. Van Dyke	Owner
58	Ind	Several owners	Doty & Walling.
64	Ind	J. Mather	Doty & Walling.
49	Ohio	T. C Corey	Gilbert & Tuffey.
90	Ill	Alexander & Conkle	B. Bartram.
54	Ohio	Wm Florence	Owner.
74	Ill	S. McKee	Allerton & Myers.
76	Ohio	J. henick	J H Williams.
74	Ill	J. Nichols	George Ayrault.
115	Ill	Messenger & Gillett	Gillett & Toffey.
18	Ohio	A. Sneady	Gillett & Toffey.
18	N. Y.	— mathews	M. Dalton.
17	Ill	— O'Brien	M. Dalton.
31	Ohio	J. Thomas	Wm Florence.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN for EMERSON, BLACK & MILLER, 76 common cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, rated 650 lbs. net, at an average of $56 50 ℔ head.

HARING & GURNEY, for THOMPSON & ELLIOTT, 77 fair Illinois cattle, weighing 625 lbs., at 7¾c.@8¼c. Thirty eight of the best averaged $55 51, and the balance $45. For G. P. MARTIN 22 light, thin, Iowa cattle, sold at Bergen, for $33 ℔ head, or 6¾c. ℔ lb. net. The seller thought it fortunate that they were sold before the "reporters" had an opportunity to inspect them, in which opinion the *owner* would doubtless concur.

GEORGE SAGE, for O. L. HART, 34 medium Ohio steers, rated 650 lbs. net, at 7c.@8c. Also for MORSE, 132 mean Iowa cattle, at Bergen, 60 of which sold at 3½c. ℔ lb., gross weight.

E. VIRGIN contributed 150 Illinois steers, with the exception of four large oxen, of fair quality, weighing 725 lbs. net, which S. ULERY sold at 8½c.@9c.

ALLERTON & MYERS, for W. & S. DUNLAP, 96 scarcely medium steers from Morgan County, Illinois. The owner's weight, at home, was 1,325 lbs. gross, which the seller rated at 650 lbs. in the yards. They averaged about 8¾c.

STUCKEY & BRYANT forwarded 105 thin, hard and bony Illinois steers, which had lain three weeks at Albany—we judge from the appearance they had fallen short of grass—which C. G. TEED was selling at 7¾c.@9c. A few of them were in fair flesh, but the greater part were a harder lot than the seller cared to deal in.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold 58 Illinois cattle for W. J. HUTCHINSON, which were an improvement over those forwarded last week. They were of uneven weights, and brought from 7¾c @9¾c. C. GWIRE took one pair of the choice, at $175, or 9¾c.

W. H. HARRIS, for J. A. BRITTINHAM, 90 light and thin Illinois Cattle, estimated 575 lbs. net, at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Twenty-five of them were sold yesterday at $32 50, or about 6c. ℔ lb., which Mr. HARRIS called the best sale of the lot, although the price would but little more than pay the freight and expenses here.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN were large contributors again to-day, although they lost over 60 head, killed and crippled, by the breaking of an axle on the Wabash Valley Road. R. MURRAY was selling 59 very good Cattle for them at 9c.@9¾c., and T. WHITE 76 of similar quality at about the same rates. Home weight 1,385 lbs., and corn-fed all of last Winter. They cost 3¾c. last year.

H. R. SMITH & Co. forwarded 99 medium Illinois cattle, which WHITE & SON sold at 8c.@9c. on an estimated weight of 650 lbs. net.

J. A MERRITT sold for ALEXANDER & CRUM 101 fat, but not really prime Illinois steers, rated 750 lbs. net, at an average of about 9c.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for GEO. VIRGIN, 90 fair to good Illinois cattle, weighing about 775 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c., and a few at 9¾c.

D. BARNES bought 95 pretty good Illinois cattle of S. B. RICHARDSON, which he was retailing to-day at 8c.@9c., estimated weight 700 lbs. net.

BEACH & BRAY, for J. SHIPE, 126 still-fed Pennsylvania cattle of mixed quality, ranging from quite ordinary to very good. They were of uneven weights and sold for 6½c @9c. ℔ lb. They also sold several other lots, mostly at Bergen, at 7c.@9c.

VAIL & CO. on their own account, sold 66 medium to good Illinois and Kentucky cattle of about 700 lbs. weight, at 8c.@9c.

O. HURD, for J. H. HOBART, of Yates County, N. Y., 38 small cattle, weighing from 200 to 650 lbs., net, at $12 to $54 each, or 6c @8c. ℔ lb.

D. G. CULVER picked out 34 cattle of the choice of several droves, which he rated 850 lbs., net, and sold at 9c.@9¾c.

S. CHURCH, for A. GREGORY, 37 medium Indiana cattle, estimated at 500 lbs., net, at $39 ℔ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is very little change in these markets since our last report. More animals are sent in than find buyers, and are either retained and offered from week to week, or sent to the country again. The City requirements will be small until September.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 9 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. There were very few fresh Cows this week, of any kind, and no extra animals. Some Cows left over from last week were awaiting purchasers to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 56 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. No variation of prices, with a slightly improved feeling. A portion of the Cows on sale last week are still left over.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 86 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good: with a few extra animals at $50@$65. Market slow with no variation in prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is an improvement in the Veal market, in part owing to an advance in Beef, and in part owing to a shorter supply. They are now worth 5c.@6c. for good Calves, and 6½c. for extra fat ones.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 361 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c, and 6¾c. for a few of the choice. Market not so well supplied, and sales quicker, at higher rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 49 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for a very few of the best.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 77 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c. Sales fair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been lighter again for the past week, being only 9,612 against 14,622 for the previous week. The markets have been well cleared up at slightly advanced prices, and a more healthy state is evident.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 920 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3¾c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 7c.@8c. for Lambs. Among the Sheep was a fine lot of 136 large fat Kentucky stock, which brought over $6 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,320 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb. for Sheep, and 5½c.@6c. for Lambs. They are doing a little better than last week, and an improved feeling is manifested. There is only a moderate number now on hand. One lot of choice Lambs brought over $6 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,786 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6, and a few as high as $8 ℔ head.

A. VAN WERT reports sales of

69 Sheep	$225 50	21 Lambs	$66 00
52 Sheep	134 50	90 Sheep	270 00
48 Lambs	170 50	217 Sheep	483 49
321 Sheep	921 75	85 Lambs	216 50
210 Sheep	864 25	60 Lambs	225 00
47 Lambs	201 40	216 Sheep	690 00
45 Lambs	180 87	50 Lambs	200 00
101 Sheep	353 50	33 Lambs	134 00

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 586 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

155 Sheep	$455 00	63 Lambs	$208 00
106 Sheep	355 00	82 Lambs	258 00
63 Sheep	171 00	97 Lambs	328 00

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,242 Sheep and Lambs, at an average of $3 82 ℔ head.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,267 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

75 Lambs	$317 25	169 Sheep	$620 00
48 Sheep	216 00	80 Sheep	260 00
72 Sheep	270 00	122 Sheep	495 32
74 Sheep	277 50	25 Lambs	96 88
40 Lambs	155 00	571 Sheep & Lbs.	2,141 25

THOS. C. LASKIN reports sales of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BACHELOR'S TORMENTS—POCAHONTAS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—TEMPTATION—STEAMBOAT EXCURSION—Evening—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—TEMPTATION.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROB ROY—THE DEAD BOXER—NIPPED IN THE BUD.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for GLASGOW.. July 24
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs that there is good reason to believe, from recently-received information from a source which he deems unquestionable, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the Island of Cuba. The precise manner in which this much-desired object is to be accomplished, is not stated.

We publish in this morning's TIMES a letter from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London, giving a daily journal of operations on board the *Niagara*, together with his views as to the failure of the enterprise. From examinations made of the logs of the Cunard steamers for a number of voyages in the months of June, July and August, Mr. FIELD comes to the conclusion that July is the best month in which to make the experiment, there being only one day of gales in twenty-five in that month, while in June there is one in seven, and in August one in nine. There is ample cable left on the *Niagara* for another experiment, though until the *Agamemnon* should be heard from it was impossible to say whether it would be made. The machinery on board the *Niagara* worked in the most perfect manner.

The Pacific Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Captain HUDSON, left for Aspinwall yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., being specially chartered by the United States Government to convey troops to Aspinwall, which have been dispatched to Fort Walla Walla for the relief of Colonel STEPTOE. There were 417 in all, 193 being mounted troops, and 224 general service men. They are from Carlisle Barracks; Newport, Ky.; Fort Monroe, Va.; and Governor's Island. This detachment goes out provided Sharp's carbines, and a large supply of prepared ammunition, this arm being now considered the most efficient that can be adopted for this service. The *St. Louis* will remain until the arrival of the mails by the California steamer, when she will immediately leave for New York, and is expected to arrive from one to two days ahead of the *Star of the West*. Policeman THOMAS BEATTY, No. 432, of the Eleventh Ward, showed much efficiency in assisting Mr. CLARK, the shipping agent, in the discharge of his duties on board the ship.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings nothing later than the advices by the *North Star*, pupublished yesterday morning, with the exception of a brief telegraphic dispatch from London to Liverpool,—which, however, contains nothing of importance.

General SCOTT has issued a General Order from head-quarters, directing the Second Cavalry to duty in Texas, instead of proceeding to Utah, ordering the Department of Florida to be broken up on the 1st proximo, and bestowing great commendation on Colonel LOOMIS, 5th Infantry, for having brought the Florida troubles to a successful close. The Colonel is charged with the duty of closing up the affairs of the Military Department in that State.

Most of the persons not fatally injured at the late Erie Railroad accident are fast recovering. We publish a detailed statement of their condition, this morning, in another column. All have left Port Jervis except Col. LAY, of New-Orleans, Mr. BARRETT, of Ohio, Mr. WHITE, of New-York, and Mr. HAAS, of this city. These gentlemen are all doing well, though they are all still seriously disabled, and some of them not out of immediate danger.

The annual report of Harvard College shows that 34 of the Alumni have died during the last year. The College Libraries contain 120,000 volumes; large accessions having been made.

A sad calamity occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of three ladies by drowning, and probably the death of a fourth lady. A large number of the members of the Attorney-street Methodist Church and Sabbath School went on a pic-nic excursion, in the steamboat *Isaac Bell* and a barge, to Davids' Island, off New-Rochelle. After landing on the island, a party of four ladies and one gentleman started to take a sail in a small sail-boat, managed by its owner. They had not proceeded far, when a flaw of wind capsized the boat as she was rounding a point, throwing them all into the water. Three of the ladies were drowned, despite the efforts of many persons who rushed to rescue them. The ladies who were drowned were Mrs. ISABELLA FERGUSON, of No. 115 Lewis-street; Mrs. EMMA DEMILT, of No. 113 Lewis-street, and Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH JACOBS, of No. 57 Gouverneur-street. The bodies of the last two had not been found last evening. Miss MAGNUM, of No. 258 Delancey-street, was rescued alive, and taken to her residence, but her recovery is deemed highly improbable.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, but the business transacted was unimportant.

The legal proceedings in the de Riviere case were concluded yesterday by the conviction of HUNCKE for contempt in making a false return to the *habeas corpus*, and his sentence to twenty days' imprisonment and $200 fine. DE RIVIERE has not been heard from yet, but is supposed to be somewhere in the purlieus of Philadelphia. Col. BLOUNT and daughter remain at Jersey City, and Mrs. BLOUNT continues at the Hotel Napoleon, where she still protests her own sanity and Count DE RIVIERE'S nobility.

PETER DAWSON, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward and brutally treating its female inmates, yesterday appeared before the Justices at Special Sessions and pleaded guilty. His counsel offered a batch of affidavits, by Policemen and others, in mitigation of sentence, which will be pronounced on Saturday.

MATHEW MCCABE, residing at No. 246 Division-street, was arrested last evening by the Thirteenth Ward Police on suspicion of having murdered his wife. The case will be investigated today by the Coroner.

MARIE ROBIN, another of the "Peter Dawson" victims, furnished yesterday a deposition much in accordance with previous similar statements from other parties.

The Cattle markets were supplied with about an average number of animals, but their inferior quality and weight tended to diminish the real amount of Beef, and prices went up fully ½c. ℔ lb. for what few good and medium Cattle there were on hand. Some of the scalawags sold at 6c. @7c. ℔ lb. net, but were dear *meat* at that.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales cotton were sold at full prices. Flour was sparingly offered, and it generally advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. The demand was good. Wheat and Corn were held high, in view of a light supply of sound, and pretty brisk inquiry. Provisions were in moderate request and prices favored sellers. Coffee and Rice attracted considerable attention. Sugars and Molasses were not so active. Freights exhibited very little animation,—with 720 vessels of all classes in port.

A DEFENCE FORTHCOMING.—In another column we give place to a report of the action of the Colonization Board in reference to the relations of the Liberian Government to the Slave-trade. It affords us great pleasure to learn that the faith of the Society in President BENSON is entire. It is nevertheless true that assumptions based simply upon previous good conduct, go only half the way towards answering a criminal charge, since every offender must begin at some period his guilty career, and it is barely possible that, with cases resembling that of the *Regina Cœli*, the President of Liberia started upon his. We shall, therefore, await with anxiety the statement of facts promised by the Secretary.

Cuba by Annexation.

The article which we copied yesterday on Spain and Cuba, from the London *Times*, has the clear ring of true English metal. It will do vast good in correcting enlightened public opinion in Great Britain on the relations of the United States to the Island of Cuba. It will embolden and make strong the sentiment of this country in favor of the commercial reform, if not the political revolution of the island. Hitherto we have been in the practice of approaching the subject with timidity—with a fastidious sensitiveness to national faith and good neighborhood—with a certain degree of caution against fillibustering; and with a domestic apprehension of reopening the Slavery agitation between our own States. All these considerations must now be swept away by a practical conference and free interchange of views with the only great power besides our own that thoroughly understands the Spanish character, and that can afford to act properly towards the Spanish Government.

It is now seen, in the able article of the *Times*, that we have not been mistaken in believing that Great Britain is more than ready to see Cuba become one of the members of our Union. We have not been untimely, either, in stating, as we did on Tuesday, before the receipt of this additional evidence of the fact, that British search in the West Indies had, in a large measure, brought this question to an issue as between Great Britain and the infamous Slave-trade of Spain in her Islands. On this point there is a single defect in the argument of the London *Times*, in supposing that the Slave-trade, after our acquisition of the Island, will be tolerated at all, any more than the same trade with the old States of the Union, which was abolished as early as 1808—almost as soon as WILBERFORCE carried his favorite measure through the British Parliament, after a struggle of years. Our London cotemporary may rest satisfied that the revolting infamies of the trade, and the more than criminal participation of the Government officials in its profits, as now carried on by Spain, will be instantly discontinued and forever, if ever the Island shall be incorporated as a member of this great Confederacy.

Slavery, itself, will not be—as we doubt whether it could be—abolished in the Island State. The question would be left, where we should find it, with the People of the State, and there is not one of the old members of the Union, Massachusetts herself not excepted, who would protest for an instant against such decision—Slavery or no Slavery. The New-England States and the Free Northwest would in truth be the largest gainers by the acquisition, and *they*, it will be conceded, have the practical sense to appreciate its advantages, whether in the shape of cheap sugar, or a new and profitable market for domestic goods and farm produce.

But suppose Spain will *not* sell, on any terms, must we then fillibuster, or, in some other disgraceful way, provoke her to war? By no means. The alternatives are neither disgraceful, nor in our sense of popular rights unusual. If the people of the Island desire to buy of us, as they now sell to us, on the best terms for themselves, or if they desire to be incorporated with us, in the American Union, as a sovereign State, instead of remaining a dependency of Spain, we can meet them, in the one case, by separate and independent commercial treaties, or, in the other, by our political sympathies and material aid. And our Government will not fail, we presume, in making thorough and impartial inquiry on this subject, whenever it is settled that the Government at Madrid will neither part with the Island for a money consideration, nor relax her embargo on American produce, nor suppress the crying shame and studied insult to the civilized world, of maintaining her Captains-General as common slave-brokers at Havana—the Queen herself being the largest recipient of the profits of this most infamous license.

It may or may not be generally known, but the evidences of the fact are not wanting among the planters of Cuba, who spend their Summers here, and among their factors of Spanish-blood resident merchants in New-York, that while the most influential and wealthy citizens of the Island are politically passive, to all outward appearances, *at present*, on the question of annexation, they feel that their material interests, and their *status* as a people, would be greatly promoted by the transfer. They know that their estates would be *doubled* in value, and the annual support of those estates reduced one-half in expense by free trade with the United States. And as Spain will not allow this, the conclusion is irresistible that these people heartily desire to assume an independent position, politically, if possessed of the way to do it, with the countenance and moral, and if need be physical, support of the strong Government of this country. This being once clearly established, our course is plain enough, and that without dishonor, and without withholding ultimate indemnity for the loss to the Government at Madrid. This last point, as intimated on Tuesday, we could well afford to leave to the arbitrament of the British creditors of Spain, to the British Government itself, or to any other friendly power, such, for example, as France or Russia. There can be no real difficulty on this subject, since no injustice is intended on our own part.

Progress of the Little Giant.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded South from Chicago, after his speech in that city, and was greeted throughout by applauding crowds. At every station where the train stopped, though but for a few seconds, music, cheers and the discharge of artillery signalized his reception. He made a set speech at Bloomington, and on the 17th inst. reached Springfield, the Capital of the State, where he spoke again.

These addresses are, of course, substantially the same with that which he delivered at Chicago. We find the Springfield speech, at length, in the St. Louis *Democrat*. With that effort DOUGLAS closes for the present, to resume when he and his competitor shall arrange for a regular series of encounters during the campaign. Mr. LINCOLN has not spoken since he made his reply to DOUGLAS in Chicago. Their meeting in that city would seem to have been accidental,—Mr. DOUGLAS, being on his return from Washington, naturally was called upon to speak, and Mr. LINCOLN, who was in town, having been assigned a seat on the platform by the courtesy of his political opponents, could hardly avoid replying. But the regular war of the campaign is yet to be begun.

So far the reception of DOUGLAS by the people betokens more strength in his position than has been generally anticipated. That he will carry with him the great body of the Democrats seems certain. And if he shall be able to make any considerable impression upon the Republicans, his return to the Senate is by no means impossible. But we see no reason to suppose that any large number of Mr. LINCOLN'S political friends will desert him. He has long been an especial favorite in Illinois with his own party, and well deserves the popularity he has enjoyed. So the battle is sufficiently doubtful to be highly interesting.

A Manifest Mission.

The amazing development of Invention, of the practical applications of Science, in this country, is a matter which does not lack general recognition. Of the thirty millions of American minds it is estimated that at least fifty thousand are more or less engaged in embodying into concrete form some scientific conception for the amelioration or adornment of man's physical or social condition. Scattered all over the country, but chiefly in the great free Northern States—hidden in cities and villages, often amid poverty and discouragement, nursing their thoughts, are the cunning heads and hands that are spinning the threads to be woven at the mighty loom of Time into the many-colored web of our life. The statistics of the Patent-Office are strikingly significant. The latest returns—those of 1857—show that our Government granted no less than 2,671 patent rights during that year. In 1847 the returns were but 572, manifesting an increase of almost 500 per cent. in the course of the past 10 years! And if we take into account the fact that patents applied for are generally quadruple the number of those granted, some slight idea may be conceived of the prodigious amount of intellectual power employed in inventions.

The startling fact of the concentration of so much mental energy on practical science has a very deep significance. It is not merely the result of a certain combination of circumstances; it has a root in the structure of the American mind. There is that in the American mind—a versatility, an aptitude, a constructiveness, that sheds inventions with a fertility that rivals the fecundity of nature. We know nothing of our own immensity in this respect; and, even where the wonderful copiousness of inventions is well enough understood, the essential significance of the matter is yet scarcely at all appreciated.

The effects of this wonderful mental activity directed towards practical applications of science, towards the industrial and mechanic arts, are and must be manifold. Their obvious and immediate import as a productive power, increasing wealth and prosperity, does not exhaust their uses. When a nation has evolved from its creative brain and shaping hands rotary presses, locomotive engines, reaping machines, sewing machines, revolving pistols, self-acting mules, and electric telegraphs—other and subtler masteries are also attained. These are taken in and go to the muscle and the make of a more lusty, electric national mind. There is a class of croakers who are eternally whimpering at the deficiency of America in Art and Literature, as though these were the sole spheres in which mental power manifests itself—as though the same creative activity does not work in man's practical embodiments as in the production of pictures or poems! To the antique world, with its narrow theatre, Art served as the expression of its life. It does not of ours, in its heaving, turbulent, billowy tides.

The significance of invention, of practical science, is that it leads to pure science. It is an auspicious sign, the absorption of so much mind in invention. It will be a school where momentous lessons will be learned. Practical needs always generate corresponding sciences. It is, again, from these living wells that concrete applications are to draw their power. How many melancholy instances does American invention afford of the utter failure that results from the want of being based on science? Multitudes of ingenious and clever men, through the lack of a knowledge of fundamental scientific principles, expend both their time and temper in futile and Utopian attempts to work contrary to the inherent and immutable laws of Nature. There is absolutely no limit to the creative might of man while he keeps within the orbit of Nature's laws; but a stern decree is written against the first possibility of success while pursuing a course counter to the sublimely-imperious path where law strides on in its flaming ecliptic. Of course, the only remedy for this is more light. And here it is that the mission of a great school of Technology would begin. It is melancholy to think that a nation, which far outstrips all others in its inventive genius, has no institution where practical science may find adequate attention. And how pitiful to think of the immense sums expended in such chaotic attempts as the Smithsonian, Lowell and Cooper Institutes, when the same amount might have accomplished such beneficent revolutions in the directions we hint at! Several influential individuals in our City are ready and willing to render efficient aid to this great enterprise, should the initiative but be taken.

The inventors are doing a work beyond the dream of poet or prophecy. The time has not come yet for the appreciation of such matters. A historical development needs to be viewed under the condition of completed evolution to be rightly understood. But the embodiments of the creative might of man—the manifold applications and achievements of chemistry and mechanics, the ten-cylinder printing presses, the electric telegraph, the appliances of steam—are just as sublime as any movement in History. No movement ever sprang from profounder deeps than this movement. The sublimest epic ever composed is the progressing subjection of matter and force to spirit, is the conquest of Nature by the thought of man.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—In the absence hitherto of any response from Mr. RUGGLES, it has been doubted whether that gentleman would accept the office of Canal Commissioner for the balance of Mr. WHALLON'S term, tendered him by Governor KING. That doubt is, however, happily extinguished by the correspondence which we publish in this morning's TIMES. Mr. RUGGLES, by consenting, has gratified the public generally, and, in an especial manner, all who feel interested in the Canals. It can be no agreeable undertaking for any man to assume the responsible labors of the office for so brief a period during the busy season; and there can be no doubt that Mr. RUGGLES has sacrificed his wishes to his sense of public duty in the decision he has made.

Although his term is to continue only a few months, its duties are neither easy nor unimportant. Very great interests are confided to a Canal Commissioner, requiring, for their proper conservation, industry, prudence, experience and integrity. All these Mr. RUGGLES possesses, and in addition ability of the first order. It was not possible for the Governor to have made a selection more in accordance with the interests of the State or the wishes of the people.

The Case of Peter Dawson.

Mr. PETER DAWSON, of the Fourth Ward, has pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a disorderly house. His sentence is deferred until Saturday. In the meantime a budget of affidavits has been presented to the bench in mitigation of the rigor of the law, the deponents being chiefly the Inspector, sergeants and patrolmen of the Ward Police, who concur in certifying that the disorderly house in question is as "peaceable, quiet and orderly" as any other disorderly house in the Precinct. These depositions are evidently relied upon to get PETER off, if not with a whole skin, at all events with the least possible abrasion; otherwise we should have had a plea of not guilty, a protracted fight, a disagreeing Jury, an eventual conviction and a prompt pardon from the Governor,—all of which would have been money out of PETER'S pocket.

As an indication of what the Fourth Ward Police regard as an orderly disorderly house, let us glance at the case upon which PETER DAWSON is arraigned.

On the 13th inst., near midnight, a squad of police attached to the Mayor's Office, assisted by a detachment of the Fourth Precinct officers, a combined force of some twenty-seven men, burst suddenly into an abode of peace and good order, at No. 58 Cherry-street, arresting all the inmates, consisting of the proprietor, his barkeeper, a fiddler, several visitors, and a bevy of girls, in all forty-eight persons. When brought before the magistrate, it was shown by the oaths of the girls that the house was not merely a house but a prison of infamy. The windows were barred, the doors carefully watched. The females who once entered there were never allowed to leave. The lower floor contained two bars, with a keeper to each, whose business it was to watch the white slaves up stairs, and prevent their escape. If any desperate attempt to get away proved successful, the police were only too happy to assist in the chase of the fugitive, and to bring her back to her master, who at once inflicted brutal punishment, beating the poor creatures and stamping upon them with his heavy boots. The days of these unfortunates were spent in menial and hopeless labors; their nights in ministering to the lust of all comers, whether black or white, whom their keepers turned in to them. The wages of their prostitution they were not permitted to receive; it was paid to their jailers. One of the poor wretches swore that she had not passed the front door in four years and a half. Others attested the inhuman severity of treatment following their endeavors to escape, and the threats of malicious prosecution upon false charges of larceny, which terrified them into submission. Neighbors also testified that the place was a well-known grog-shop and dance-house, visited by throngs of disorderly persons, black and white, and a nuisance to the vicinage. In short, if the evidence of a score of inmates and outsiders is to be credited, a more abominable den does not exist in the City than this peaceable and orderly establishment of PETER DAWSON.

And yet in the protection and maintenance of this Gehenna upon earth, in the support and indorsement of its proprietor, in the persecution of his exhausted victims, has the Police of the Ward found congenial employment, and they now have the hardihood to invite a Court of Justice to assist them. Will it do so? It is true that DAWSON is an influential fellow in his party, the Democratic, and that such is the character of his Ward, that to punish him may involve the sacrifice of a serious vote. Will the Magistrates for that reason discharge him? We shall see on Saturday.

The Gerrit Smith Manifesto.

This document, which we referred to yesterday, will be found in the TIMES of to-day. The support of Mr. SMITH for Governor is urged upon two grounds. First, that his election would suppress the liquor traffic, and second, that it would nullify the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

It is charged by the authors of the manifesto that no existing political party is willing to undertake the suppression of the liquor trade or resistance to the Fugitive Act, both of which they claim are so obnoxious to the people that a large majority would unite in putting them down. Party leaders, it is alleged, are blinded by notions of expediency, and otherwise unfitted to carry out the views of Mr. SMITH'S friends, so that a general and "glorious uprising" is called for to place him in the chair of State.

The notice for a Convention is dated at Syracuse, but bears no signatures. It does not appear that Mr. SMITH has himself been consulted, but the contrary is implied. He may refuse his consent to the movement; yet there is little probability that he will. A considerable body of citizens, including those who were in the habit of voting Abolition tickets, together with many ultra Temperance men, are not unwilling to engage in the support of Mr. SMITH. Accustomed to be in a minority, defeat has no terrors for them, and they are solicitous to bear their testimony against what they regard as a betrayal of their principles by political leaders in whom, for the last few years, they have trusted.

The importance of this movement consists not in any direct results it can accomplish, for but a small proportion of the people can be found willing to sustain the doctrines of the manifesto, but in its possible power to disturb the balance and upset the plans of existing parties. A Troy paper expresses the opinion that should GERRIT SMITH run, he cannot fail to receive 60,000 or 70,000 votes. This is too large a fraction to be overlooked, and the Republican party could not well afford to lose it.

Mr. SMITH'S friends have called their Convention for the 4th of August. Its influence will depend upon the character of those who have undertaken to engineer it, and upon the extent to which Mr. S. himself lends it his countenance.

They will doubtless be found to consist of those restless and impracticable political lecturers who see no good outside of their own coteries and conventions. Personally, their influence with the people is small, and but for the use of GERRIT SMITH'S name their appeal to the people would attract little attention. But it is not to be concealed that the events of the last six or eight years have educated a considerable portion of the Republican Party to listen with favor to precisely the doctrines enunciated in the manifesto. To what extent this feeling will detach support from the regularly-nominated Republican ticket is a question likely to occasion anxious consideration in some quarters.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.—A new steam canal boat, called the *Charles Mack*, left Buffalo last Saturday evening with a full load of flour for this City. Her departure was regarded with much interest in Buffalo. Sooner or later canal boats are destined to be propelled by steam. A greater rate of speed than is attainable by towing with horses or mules is necessary to enable the canal to compete most successfully with railroads. In point of cheapness water-carriage is unrivaled. But a saving of time is as important to shippers as a saving of money, and the greater rapidity of transportation is the solitary advantage which railroads possess. Take that from them, and their capital is gone.

We are not, however, sanguine that the present attempt to use steam will be successful. These depositions are evidently relied upon to get PETER off, if not with a whole skin, at all events with the least possible abrasion; otherwise we should have had a plea of not guilty, a protracted fight, a disagreeing Jury, an eventual conviction and a prompt pardon from the Governor,—all of which would have been money out of PETER'S pocket.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES at this house are still the attraction, and have grown so much in public favor that the attendance is better now than it has been for many months. A constant succession of new pieces, too slight for criticism but not for commendation, keeps up the interest of the campaign, and the energy and painstaking of the FLORENCES does the rest. For a pleasant Summer entertainment there is no place in the City so good as WALLACK'S, and no artists so enjoyable as the "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Girl."

THE GREAT FESTIVAL.—The musical world is alive with the great Musical Festival which is to take place at Jones' Wood, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of next month. The arrangements which have been made are of the largest character, and from the energy which the management already displays, there is little doubt that they will be carried out to the fullest extent. The Orchestra will be the best ever heard in this country—the performers, two hundred in number, being selected and paid; not—as at the last Festival—taken on the mere proffer of their services. Ample rehearsals will give the music a fair chance, and the effect we are sure will be grand. Several of the best singing societies have already intimated their intention of competing for the prizes offered by the Committee—two magnificent silver vases—and they, too, as a matter of pride, will make the best music they can, for Hoboken will raise its voice against Brooklyn, and New-York against all. In the evening the garden will be illuminated with the Drummond light, and there will be a magnificent display of fireworks by EDGE. For those who choose to dance, five bands have been provided, and in the miscellaneous way we are promised jumping in sacks, climbing the greased pole, and other rural sports. Considering that all this is supplied for twenty-five cents, we think the directors are justified in anticipating a crowd.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM takes his benefit here to-night, where, in addition to other attractions, the famous burlesque of "Pocahontas" will be revived. Mr. BROUGHAM'S talents as an author-actor are too well recognized to need more than a passing mention of this annual occasion (more or less) when he appeals to his friends.

BARNUM.—BARNUM has abandoned the PICCOLOMINI undertaking, and taken to something more handy and less expensive. By the *Kangaroo*, we learn that he has effected an engagement with "Thiodon's Theatre of Arts," and that the lock, stock and barrel of that concern is on its way to America. THIODON'S theatre is simply an exhibition of small mechanical figures on the well-known Italian plan, and being good of its kind, and well worked, will undoubtedly succeed.

The Erie and the New-York Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the Money Article of the *Evening Post* of the 21st inst., it is said, that "It is generally understood that the Erie Directors are content with matters as they now stand, and will not depart from their present position until the Central are willing to make a fair division of the first-class passenger earnings."

The English of which, perhaps, is, that a bankrupt company, located in a new and sparsely-settled country, will deliberately take a stand on prices alike ruinous to their creditors and one-half of the railroad interests of the country, for the predetermined purpose of compelling a competing road, more favorably located, to divide "fairly" their advantages with the disadvantages of the Erie. We had a right to expect more modesty in a Board of Directors managing a capital of $40,000,000, in this enlightened and civilized age, than existed some centuries ago, amongst the rude and uncultivated Welsh, and had hoped that the significant demand of, "Give me the cow, or your barn will be burned?" would not again be put forth; but it would seem that there yet exists a "Black," as well as a United States Mail.

FACT.

THE ARMY.

Reinforcements for Utah Withdrawn—The Department of Florida Broken up.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., July 16, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—I—The order for the march of the 2d Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded. That regiment will remain on duty, in the Department of Texas, and will return to its former stations, subject to such changes, however, as, in the judgment of the Department Commander, the state of the service, or our Indian relations, may require.

II.—At the expiration of their present leaves of absence—Sept. 30, 1858—the graduates of the Military Academy, of this year, assigned to the Dragoons, Cavalry, and Mounted Riflemen, will report, in person, for duty to the Commanding Officer of Carlisle Barracks, Penn.; those assigned to the Artillery will report, in person, for duty, to the Commandant of the Artillery School of Practice, Fort Monroe, Va.; those assigned to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th regiments of Infantry, will report, in person, for duty, to the Commanding Officer of Governor's Island; and those assigned to the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments, to the Commanding Officer of Newport Barracks, Ky.

III.—On the 1st proximo the Departmen of Florida will be broken up, and the several military stations therein will revert to the Department of the East.

The officers serving on the Department Staff will report to their respective chiefs, by letter, or in person, as the state of the service, in the opinion of the Department Commander, may require. The acting Assistant Adjutant-General (First Lieutenant TALBOT) will repair with the records and papers of the Department to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, after which he will proceed to join his company at Fort Moultrie.

Colonel G. LOOMIS 5th Infantry, has exhibited zeal, ability and good judgment in the arduous duty of bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in the Peninsula of Florida; and the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers—both regulars and volunteers—and employes under his command, have ably supported him by their active and unremitted exertions in all seasons, and at all times, in a country where military operations are difficult, and where but little occurred to relieve the dangers and heavy drudgery of the campaign.

The Commander, and those who served under him, have deserved well of their country.

After closing up the affairs of the Department, Colonel LOOMIS will report, in person, at the Head-quarters of the Army for further orders.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fillibusterism in Alabama—Yancey and Walker—A Southern League.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

About five or six hundred persons were present at the Walker meeting at Bethel Church, and the speeches of Messrs. WALKER and YANCEY seem to have stirred the Southern sentiment of the assemblage to an unusual degree. Some persons—one of our cotemporaries in Dallas, for instance—seem to have supposed that Mr. YANCEY would hesitate to become "art and part" of such a movement, but all such must be sadly disappointed. We do not know what grounds they had for supposing that Mr. Y. would be unwilling to meet an assemblage of Southern people in company with General WALKER, but we presume it was, that such an act (by a Democrat) would not be agreeable to the Federal Administration. All, however, who indulged such a *hope*, must have been sadly disappointed, for Mr. YANCEY not only rode down to Bethel Church with General WALKER, but he made a speech there which sent all his townspeople home, boiling with excitement—a speech, too, in which, if we are correctly informed, the National Democracy were shown to be—well—just what the opposition has always painted them. With good effect, he described the influence of the atmosphere of Washington on Southern members; and explained how a smile and pleasant word from the President often had so much more effect in securing a vote, than the known wishes of a whole Congressional District. He was also forcible and instructive on the subject of the $70,000,000 of *cement* which the laws give the handling of the Executive, for the keeping together of the country—and the Democratic party!

Gen. WALKER, we learn, was eagerly listened to, and his narration of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Administration made a most decided impression on the people. In fact, the General seems to have awakened a very general enthusiasm for his cause and himself; and with such co-laborers as YANCEY and his friends at his back, Montgomery must yield abundant aid to the Nicaragua cause.

The occasion was seized upon by the advocates of extreme Southern views for the formation of a Southern League. A Constitution was adopted as the basis of the organization, to which a number of signatures was obtained. It provides:

The members of this organization shall be known as "The Leaguers of the South," and our motto shall be, "A Southern Republic is our only safety."

There shall be Primary Leagues, State Leagues, and a League of the Southern States.

Any five or more Southern citizens may form a Primary League, by subscribing their names to the Constitution.

The President of any League may call a meeting of the League over which he presides whenever he shall deem it expedient; and any States League may call a meeting of the Southern States whenever a majority of such League may deem it advisable.

No League shall ever nominate a candidate for any office of profit or of honor under the Federal or any State Government; but each leaguer shall vote according to his own conscience—remembering always his duty to the South.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

Manifesto of the Friends of Gerrit Smith.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We come to you to ask you to do a great and good thing, and because it is a great and good thing which we ask you to do, we approach you confident of success. The great and good deed we ask so confidently at your hands is the nomination and election of a good man and great states man for Governor of this State—a man whose name is not only a household word among the lowly and the poor, but also a tower of strength among the high and the great, whose heart and hands are always open to the wronged, and ready to "deliver the polled," and the powers of whose great mind have been employed throughout a lifetime in overturning wrong, and supporting the cause of civil and social righteousness. You recognize the portrait, the outlines of which we have briefly sketched, and the name of GERRIT SMITH rises involuntarily to your lips as the man described, and you will listen patiently to our reasons for asking his election at your hands.

We do not come to you in the name of any political party. We make our appeal directly to the people, because we have lost all faith in parties and party machinery, as instruments through which to accomplish the two absorbing political purposes of the friends of temperance and freedom. These two purposes, which you cherish in common with us, are:

1. The suppression of the liquor traffic in our State.
2. The protection of every human being who sets foot upon our soil, of whatever color, or from whatever clime he may have come to us for protection.

We believe that a large majority of the people of this State hold these two principles far more sacred, and infinitely more important, than all mere party ties, and that they only need to find and recognize the full embodiment of these principles, in a candidate for Governor, in order to carry him triumphantly through the coming election. The people have failed, as yet, to secure adequate protection from the rum traffic, not for the want of a disposition to secure protection, but because nominations have been made under party drill, and with party success as the paramount object, and the question of Temperance has been driven to the wall by expediency, whenever short-sighted party leaders deemed such a course necessary to party success. Such a course never was necessary, and had the parties relied upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and made nominations of the highest order of integrity on this question, the enthusiasm with which the people would have rallied to their support would have saved us from the present disgraceful and ruinous curse of the rum-traffic which now desolates thousands of hearths in our glorious State, and pierces millions of hearts with sorrow.

But the leaders of these parties are so blinded by false notions of political expediency, and have so little faith in the high-toned moral sense of the people, that they will never see their error until the people take this cause in their own hands, and by a glorious uprising, under the impulse of their vigorous indignation against the destroyer, now licensed to do his work of ruin and death all over our State, teach the parties that their highest moral instincts and best moral convictions are no longer to be trifled with. Such an uprising needs a true, fearless and gifted standard-bearer. Such a standard-bearer—one who has been a lifelong advocate of this cause, and has brought to its support many thousands of dollars, and devoted to it abilities and eloquence which reflect honor upon our State and nation—we present to you in the person of GERRIT SMITH.

In September, 1850, the civilized world was shocked, and this nation rocked from centre to circumference with indignation, by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. But that wave of indignation has in a measure subsided, and nothing effectual has been done to rescue our State from the shame and disgrace of being a hunting ground where men and women are the objects of the chase. While one or two of our sister States have passed Personal Liberty bills that are an effectual protection of their inhabitants against this legislative barbarism, the Legislature and the Executive of New-York have trifled with the people by the use of tame words and empty resolutions, which form no bulwark of protection against this villainous enactment, or the bloodhounds of Slavery, who hunt men and women over the Empire State. There is now no party in our State that dare take the ground of nullification against the Fugitive act. Our citizens are liable every hour to be ruined by fines, and dragged through the courts to a prison, for giving a cup of cold water and a crust of bread to a brother or sister, who, foot-sore and hungry, is compelled to flee across, and out of our State for freedom. No political party in our State dare incorporate resistance to this villainous act into its political creed, and yet the people, almost as one man, would trample it under their feet as they would the neck of a bloody tyrant. Why is this? We answer it is because the people are under the leadership of time-serving partisans, who have restrained and will continue to restrain their love of freedom and hatred of the self degradation of being slave catchers to the narrow limits of a foolish and wicked partisan expediency, which is only party timidity and selfishness. The people can wipe away this foul shame, and cure this disgraceful evil by nominating an unflinching embodiment of their deepest indignation against this villanous act, and who is the impersonation of their purest, wisest and highest aspirations for freedom. Such a man we present to you in the candidate we ask you to support. *Let him be elected, and no fugitive slave will be taken from New-York again, unless it be over the person of her dead Governor, and in spite of all the military power at his command.* Let him be elected, and New-York will cease to be a Southern province in which to hunt for slaves, and will lead the van in hastening the downfall of the Bastile of Slavery.

And now you say, "Oh, yes, if we thought *Gerrit Smith* could be elected Governor of this State, we would support him with a will." An immense majority of the voters of this State feel just as you do on that point. Above all other men he would be their first choice if they thought he could succeed. So said the voters of his Congressional district when it was proposed to nominate him for Congress. The politicians of his district were sure he would only get a few hundred votes—and yet so soon as he was nominated by a no-party mass convention, the people came to his support with boundless enthusiasm, and he was elected by an immense majority. Let him be nominated for Governor in the same way—by the people—and the same enthusiasm will be awakened, and the same glorious success will crown their efforts.

Believing this to be true, and feeling the overwhelming force of the reasons given above for this step, we whose names are below, invite the voters of the Empire State *to meet us in mass convention, in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating Gerrit Smith, of Madison County, to be elected Governor of this State at the next Gubernatorial election.*

SYRACUSE, June 30, 1858.

Thurlow Weed and the Republican Party.

From the New-York Tribune.

The *Evening Post* has a generous and creditable tribute to the merits and services of Mr. WEED, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, from which we extract the following:

"We cannot forget that Mr. WEED was the only Whig in the State who had sagacity enough to discern the necessity and the practicability of forming a Republican Party out of the Free-Soil elements of the old political organizations in 1855, and political influence and ability enough to bring his own partisans into that combination."

This is more kind than just. The Republican Party was "formed," so far as this State was concerned, not in 1855, but in 1854. Its first State Convention was held in Saratoga Springs, on the 16th of August in that year, and its master spirits were PRESTON KING, JOSEPH BLUNT, E. D. CULVER, JOHN A. KING, E. F. BULLARD, H. J. RAYMOND, &c. Mr. WEED was not of them. An adjourned Convention was held at Auburn on the 26th of September, by which the Whig nominations of MYRON H.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

The mail steamship *Kangaroo*, J. F. JEFFREY, Esq., Commander, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning

Her advices have been anticipated by the *North Star*, but the following dispatch furnishes a few hours later from London:

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—Noon.

The Paris *Patrie* of last night contains a semi-official announcement, which leaves little doubt as to Queen VICTORIA'S having accepted the Emperor's invitation to the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

La Presse publishes an article in favor of the liberty of the Press.

The *Pays* perseveres in opposing any modification of the home policy, although it admits that the grandeur of the Empire would not be irreconcilable with liberty; but when, it asks, has liberty in France been connected with tranquillity, or with anything lasting?

The Executive of the German Diet will wait until the 15th July before inquiring whether Denmark has fulfilled the resolutions of the Diet. It will then deliver an ultimatum, fixing a period for the accomplishment of those resolutions.

The German papers are loud in their praise of the excellent appearance of the vines on all the most noted points on the Rhine.

The Russian and French Commissioners join in the opinion that the Saint George's Channel is the best suited for the entrance of the Danube. Austria advocates the Sulina mouth.

The Turkish Imperial decree, calling out 100,000 men of the reserve, is alleged by the Porte to be occasioned by the necessity of having at command a sufficient force to secure the execution of the measures of order and reorganization which the Government were resolved to apply to all of the provinces, conformable to its engagements with the allied Powers.

At Liverpool a large number of Americans honored the Fourth of July by dining together at the Adelphi Hotel, and much patriotic enthusiasm was evinced. Mr. BEVERLEY TUCKER, United States Consul, presided. The officers of the American steamers and other vessels lying in Havre complained that they were not allowed to indulge their patriotic enthusiasm by hoisting extra bunting, firing salutes, or by other appropriate demonstrations on the Fourth. The war-steamer *Ajax* had been ordered to proceed from Dublin to Belfast, and remain there until after the 12th of July. The step is said to have been taken on account of the preparations of the Orange Lodges for a formidable demonstration on the 12th.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 7.

There is yet no news of the *Agamemnon*, and it is thought she may be steering for Plymouth.

London Markets.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7.

The arrivals of grain are very limited. Wheat in good demand at rather over Monday's prices; Spring fully as dear, but not so active. Flour is held for extreme rates.

The Tallow market is steady but inactive; July 49s., sellers; October, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 7—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather very fine. Wheat quiet, but steady; holders asking full rates. Flour also firm. Indian Corn unchanged.

Provisions unaltered.

Cotton opens quiet, and with stocks more freely offered, sales for the day will reach 8,000 bales, a about yesterday's rates.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 7—1 P. M.

Consols for account, 95⅛@95⅜@95¼.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LIVERPOOL.

Good Fare, Good Toasts, Good Speeches, and a Good Time Generally.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the American residents of Liverpool and their invited guests, by a sumptuous dinner at the Adelphi, on the evening of the 5th, BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., United States Consul, presiding. Messrs. STEWART, BROWN and JAS. W. JACKSON, were Vice-Presidents; and Mr. BAYLOR, United States Consul at Manchester; Mr. WAGNER, of Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. Mr CALDER, and Mr. HARTLEY, United States Vice-Consul, were present as guests.

The bill of fare did credit to Mr. RADLEY'S acknowledged skill as a caterer. As reading the items is the next best thing to eating a good dinner, we give it at length:

PREMIER SERVICE.

Clear Turtle. Pea Soup and Julienne Soup.

POISSONS.

Turbot. Salmon. Mullets and White Bait.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets and Cucumbers. Tendrons of Veal and Tongue.
Fillets of Chickens, Larded. Volatile of Chickens, Larded Sweet Bread.
Savory Patties.

TABLE DE COTE—PIECES DE RESISTANCE.

Haunch of Venison, Roasted.
Neck of Venison, stewed, and Cote Roté. York Ham.

SECOND SERVICE.

Goslings, Ducklings, and Leverets.

SWEETS AND ENTREMETS.

Fruit Jellies.	Prawns.
Currant Tart.	Artichokes.
Brandy Cream.	Pickled Crabs.
Mayonnaise of Lobsters.	Stewed Peas.
Jelly à la Victoria.	

RELEVES.

Apricot Omelets.

DESSERT.

Ice Creams.	Strawberry and Lemon.	
Pines.	Cherries.	Apricots.
Grapes.	Peaches.	Gooseberries.
Strawberries.	Nectarines.	Melons.

Red and White Currants.

After justice had been done to the viands, the regular toasts were eloquently introduced by the President, and received with great enthusiasm, as follows:

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—Music: "Hail Smiling Morn."

2. *The Memory of Washington.*—"Washington's March."

3. *The President of the United States*—"Hail Columbia."

4 *The Queen of Great Britain.*—"God Save the Queen."

5. *The Army and Navy of our Country.*—"Red, White and Blue."

6. *The States of the American Union—distinct as the Billows—one as the Sea.*—"Home, Sweet Home," and "Star Spangled Banner."

7. *The Patriots of the Revolution.*—"Auld Lang Syne."

8. *General Winfield Scott and Commodore Charles Stewart.*—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

9. *The United Kingdom and the United States—may their shot and shell be converted into telegraph wire, and their differences settled beneath the billows of the Atlantic.*—"Roast beef of Old England" and "Yankee Doodle."

10. *The memory of James Munroe*—his mortal remains have been removed to the glorious State of his nativity by kindly hands, but his doctrines are immutable, though their enemies should be legion.—"Carry me back to old Virginia."

11. *The Representatives of the United States abroad.*—"For he's a right good fellow."

12. *Commerce*—the potent influence which disseminates civilization, knowledge and liberty throughout the world; let its wings be ever spread as the signals of peace and progress.—"Railroad Gallop."

13. *Woman.*—"Let the toast be dear woman."

Many speeches were made in reply to the irregular toasts. Conspicuous among the speakers were Mr. FEDERMAN, of Louisiana; Mr. PRIOLEAU, of South Carolina; Mr. W. J. WHITTEMORE, of New-York; Mr. MERTENS, of Virginia; Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts; Mr. BABCOCK, of New-York, and the President, who was moved to an eloquent and touching appeal by an allusion to his native State of Virginia.

The health of the guests having been proposed, letters were read from the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, U. S. Minister to England; the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, U. S. Minister to France; and General CAMPBELL, U. S. Consul to London, who severally submitted sentiments that were warmly received. Mr. DALLAS submitted the following:

The Constitution of the United States—A fit canopy for a whole continent.

Mr. MASON.—*The City of Liverpool*—The great English port; the great American market-place. Her prosperity is ours.

GEN. CAMPBELL.—*The Enlightened Press of the United States*—The best groundwork of our Liberty; the best bulwark of its security.

Mr. BAYLOR, U. S. Consul of Manchester, gave a glowing description of the Valley of the Mississipol, and the great future of the West, sustaining by arguments the theory that rivers running north and south are the only streams on which commerce is successfully carried on.

Mr. WAGNER, of South Carolina, extended the hand of friendship to that portion of the North which stands by the Union, offered them a welcome to the old Palmetto State, and expressed his gratification at seeing so harmonious a brotherhood on foreign soil.

The Rev. W. CALDER replied to the toast of the Clergy in an appropriate manner.

We have not space for all that was said and done: but as having reference to a question which has recently been much discussed—but now so happily settled—we publish the remarks of

Mr. HARTLEY, United States Vice-Consul.—I have to thank the American Association of Liverpool for their kind invitation, which enables me to meet so many fellow-citizens here to-night. Separated as we are by a broad sea from the land of our birth, I doubt not that the thoughts of each one present have this day traveled over the intervening space with the rapidity of the electric fluid, and on your minds' eye have passed in review bright pictures of many a glorious Fourth of July. We have missed the booming guns at early dawn, and the insatiate cracker flyer is here an unknown animal. The air hath no taint of saltpetre, and Young America abroad cannot boast hands blistered in the patriotic duty of throwing fireballs and fire-rockets. It may be superfluous, at this late day, in a company of educated Americans, to go so far back in the history of our country as the Revolutionary war, with a view to defend the memory of our ancestors for the course they adopted; but some of the causes which led to that and the subsequent war in 1812, are worth recurring to at stated intervals; and, by reason of recent events, they have an interest to the diplomatist and the legislator, and should be familiar to every American who is called upon abroad to deny the exercise, by foreign powers, of rights which his forefathers sacrificed everything but honor, in resisting. It is not a hundred years since England, having after, I think I may say, an inglorious war, concluded a peace with France and Spain, turned her attention to the American colonies, which had not only contributed largely to enrich her, but had, during that war, incurred a debt of nearly £2,000,000, equal to one-third of the personal estate within their limits, in addition to their debt to England on balance of trade, which amounted to £6,000,000. Their resources were considered still further available for the reduction of the national debt; and the Ministry then in power were s imulated to their action by an outcry raised by the people of England when additional taxes were imposed upon themselves. In 1764, taxes were imposed upon America to the extent of £350,000; and by the same law persons whose property had been unjustly seized could urge no remedy for the damage, if there was "a probability of the charge being true at the time of seizure." They also restrained the colonists from exporting their superfluous commodities to the Spanish and French colonies, as they had been permitted to do before, and even during the war, under flags of truce; and they proceeded under this law to station armed cutters on the coast of America, to prevent this contraband trade. The captains of these cutters were the revenue officers, and they, ignorant even of the nature of the goods composing the cargoes, detained ships of all kinds, whether they came within the provisions of the act or not, thus ruining the trade of the colonies and bringing nothing into the treasury of Great Britain. Their acts in that day bore striking resemblance to the recent, and, I feel confident, unauthorized visitations of our own day, to vessels which fortunately are no longer under their *surveillance*. While thus shutting off the colonies from the only market in which they could obtain specie, they continued to exact the colonial duties, payable to the exchequer *in specie*; and they crowned their folly a few weeks later by an act which prohibited inland bills of exchange, and compelled the withdrawal, within a limited time, of such paper bills as were then in circulation. They were thus in one month deprived of *money, trade* and *credit*. They were granted in return for these *trifling* exactions a bounty upon the exportation of hemp and rough flax, and leave, for a limited time, to carry rice from South Carolina and Georgia to other parts of America, on paying British duties. We read with dismay that these proceedings were borne *with great patience*. Then follows the Stamp Act, passed by a British House of Commons, which refused, by a vote of 254 to 49, to hear the petions against it presented by the colonies; and yet this act imposed nine three additional taxes upon their unfortunate inhabitants. This was a little too much for flesh and blood to bear, and you are familiar with the riots it provoked. The feeling of the people was aroused, the obnoxious paper was in many cases destroyed, the people o New England refused to be married by license, the justices of Virginia threw up their commissions, and the lawyers of the same State abandoned their practice rather than use it. Merchants throughout the colonies united, to the astonishment of the world, in resolving not to import or sell on commission any British goods until this and the paper-money act were repealed; to sue for no debt due by an American to an Englishman, and to eat no lamb, that the supply of wool might be increased for domestic manufacture; and the law was repealed. There were some patriots in those days, who bottled up that spirit, uncorked some ten years later, and known as "the spirit of '76." The massacre by the 29th British regiment, at Cornhill, Boston, in 1770, the seizure of tea in Boston harbor in 1773, the Lexington battle, and the burning of Norfolk in 1775, bring us down to the battle of Bunker's Hill, of immortal memory. The events of the revolution which succeed are familiar to every American school boy, and we come to later occurrences. The Berlin and Milan decrees, at the close of the last century, again aroused our country, by means of this seemingly eternal right of search, ending in the killing of twenty men on board the United States ship *Chesapeake*, 36 guns, by the British ship *Leopard*, of 50 guns, an act then disavowed by the Government of Great Britain, and the subsequent affair of tne ships *President* and *Little Belt*, which brought on the war of 1812, in which our country suffered bitterly, and in which our Navy, described by CANNING as a "half dozen fir built frigates, with bits of striped bunting at their mast-heads," were successful in sixteen out of nineteen engagements at sea, and some smaller vessels of the same build swept three British fleets from the lakes. And now, my friends, we are told by men who have forgotten, or who never knew of these wars or their origin, and who have not lingered around the fireside to learn it from eye-witnesses, that we are too sensitive on the subject, that we should quietly await examinations and excuses when our coasting trade is interrupted, and our vessels of every class and kind are fired into. I beg to deny this assertion. I refer to our past history to prove it a grievance not to be borne, and should be ashamed of the Union if the men of every section had not, as they have done, united in their determination to stop it, or perish in the attempt. But their voice has been heard by sensible men, and by a progressive British Ministry the threatened rupture has been averted, and I rejoice at it. Let the differences of a past generation be laid carefully on an upper shelf, for reference only. War, which has filled so many pages in the history of mankind, from the date of its earliest records, is opposed to the dictates of nature, and is not the mission of two enlightened nations. The glory in which we are too apt to rejoice is a creature of imagination, nursed by demagogues, reared by diplomatists, and it travels round the world a scourge to society. In its maturity it has desolated empires. It is an unnatural appetite, which drags the parent from his family, the child from those who have a claim, in their old age, to his sustaining care—making widows, orphans and ruins, that a few bold, reckless spirits may wear swords, ribbons, and sliver effigies, which might all be bought with a few hours' honest toil. A certain amount of war may be necessary to the extension of civilization, and for that we must make these sacrifices; and I would not advocate the surrender of valued rights to avoid it, with all its horrors; but I cannot help believing that man was intended for a higher destiny, even on this world's stage, than that of slaying his fellows; and that the nation which, with all the courage and material necessary to carry it on, avoids it—with honor, has the highest claim to being enlightened. We have had opportunities of discerning an improvement in the relations of England and the United States; and although our social disposition and habits differ so widely as to almost exclude us as exiles from the homes of Englishmen, unless well indorsed, let us continue our practice of open-handed hospitality. An occasional interloper may "play the dickens" with our homes, but such ingratitude for what is well intended will ultimately drive its possessor from his own home, perhaps to some penal colony. Already the American traveler avoids the English shore, or glances hastily at its monuments of a past age, sighs for the days of good Queen Bess, or those of the "Merrie Monarch," and hurries off to play dominoes with *Monsieur*, or smoke the pipe of peace with *Mynheer*. It would be sad, indeed, if commerce should take a similar slant to the south and east of this bright little island; but, be that as it may, let us engage in a generous rivalry. The growth of our country, its advancement in civilization, science and the arts, finds no parallel in ancient or modern times. We can point with a just pride to the past, and, without elaborate tables of pedigree, most of those present can trace their origin to some one who shed his life-blood in that struggle which has done so much for man—built up a new hemisphere, and altered the tone of an old one. It is well for us to treasure up the past. The character and example of those great good men who took a distinguished part in the struggles of our country cannot fail to stimulate and encourage you to renewed exertion. But, while poring over this gilded volume, we must not forget that we have to grapple with an untried future, and that a future age may be alike affected by our acts, advanced by our wisdom, or injured by our follies. I see around me men from different sections of the Union, who have met on common ground to-day; all distinctions of party are thrown aside, and whatever exuberant feelings of pride each one may feel when the name of his native State is the theme of eulogy, they are like Æolian strings within the quiet windows of his soul, on which the winds of memory softly play, while the chorus in honor of the Union is grand and harmonious; and, although but a Spartan band, we, as representative men, now sing her praises as with the lungs of thirty millions of people. Here are men of ripe age, who have long carried our banner in the crusades upon this golden shore, and they have carried it high and bravely. I see others who are aiming at like position, and with like enterprise are battling side by side with them, and, uniting with St. George, are subduing the dragon commerce to their will. He takes an occasional snap at them, as he did during the last Summer, but they are recovering from their wounds. There may be others present who, like myself, have been fighting, as they did at Inkerman, in a fog, or who, having made a light cavalry charge like that of Balaklava, do not now see clearly how to bring their little troop out of danger; but is there one among us who would be crushed to despondency by finding himself penniless even on a foreign shore, so long as he can hold up his head in conscious rectitude? No! the character of an American is elastic, knowing that the physical laws in nature established are immutable; if he fails at one time, he knows it is from a disregard of their requirements; and he tries again, more cautiously; he is not of that class—

The magnet of whose course is gone, or only points in vain,
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never point again.

His motto is "Excelsior;" and, although we may not attain the highest pinnacles of fame, or rest in the lap of Dame Fortune, it honest and true to the memory of those men who gave us the birth-right we celebrate to-day, we can smile at misfortune, and struggle on to the end. While priding ourselves on all that has gone before, and all that is, we must not forget also to indulge in a little modesty. The luxuriant growth of our country is intermixed with some noxious weeds. Be it our task to aid in their removal, to collect all that is worthy of being transplanted from this garden of the Old World to our own; and although our cuttings from this vine may be but tendrils, our children may, perhaps, recline under their shadow, and pluck the fruit. God grant that they may be enabled truthfully to speak of us, as we can now, of those who thought, and toiled, and fought for us a century ago.

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.—HENRY OTTO, a boy 11 years old, on Tuesday evening fell from the third-story of a new building being erected at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. In his fal he struck his neck against a beam, nearly severing his windpipe. He was taken to the residence of his parents No. 12 Twelfth-street, but it is not believed he will survive his injuries.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Close of Judicial Proceedings—Huncke found Guilty of Contempt, and Sentenced to Twenty Days' Imprisonment, and $200 Fine—Letter From Colonel Blount.

The investigation into the truth or falsity of the return to the *habeas corpus*, made by the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, was continued before Judge OGDEN, yesterday, according to adjournment. Monsieur Huncke had recovered from his sudden attack of Tuesday, and was on hand with his counsel at the opening of the Court. The attendance of spectators yesterday was small. Neither Mrs. Blount nor her daughter were present. Colonel Blount was in Court with his counsel. The case being called up, Mr. Deming proposed, in extenuation of Mr. Huncke's crime—for he considered the offence with which he was charged to be a crime—to offer Mr. Huncke himself as a witness, in order that the Court might gather from his own lips the facts upon which he should base the apology for his offence.

Mr. Ransom said he had no objection to that course, though he thought it would be more regular for Mr. Huncke to put his defence in the form of an affidavit.

John Huncke was then sworn, and testified as follows:

I reside at Hoboken; keep a public house—the Napoleon Hotel; I think I was at home on the 5th of July, after twelve o'clock.

Q.—State what occurred on the morning Miss Blount left your house—state to the Court the whole affair. A.—What time she left I don't know; the carriage was ordered by Mulford in the bar-room, to be at the corner of Fourth and Meadow-street; I went into the stable and told the hostler to fitch up the horses; what use Mulford wanted the carriage for he did not tell down in the bar-room; I asked for the driver, and he wasn't at home; then I asked Mr. Davis to drive; well, he said yes, if I show him the horses he would drive as far as the corner of Fourth and Meadow-streets, because he was afraid of the horses; I was afraid myself, because Davis didn't know anything about driving the horses; at the corner of Meadow and Fourth streets Mulford said, "Drive to East Newark;" when we got to the corner Mulford was on the stoop with a lady; the lady and Mr. Mulford got into the carriage, and I begged John Davis to go along with me; I drove on the Newark road, and stopped at East Newark; we came to a certain house; don't know whether it was public or not, and Mulford got out and went in; soon Mulford came back and told me I would have to drive to Elizabeth town; I drove there, and went to Mr. Sheppard's hotel, because I knew him; then they went out of the carriage and called the proprietor up, and I drove to a stable behind his house; I saw the horses cleaned and fed; after that I went into the bar-room and took a drink; Mr. Mulford was in the parlor with the lady; I inquired for them, and went in; then I told Mr. Sheppard I wanted breakfast; ordered it for me and John Davis; Mulford, that lady, and two other gentlemen ate with us; I don't know whether Sheppard charged me for two breakfasts, or four or five; don't know what I paid; I asked Mulford where he was going, and he said he was going to take the railroad; where he was going he did not tell me; I drove back with John Davis, and left Mulford and the lady there; we returned directly to Hoboken.

Q.—You recollect the first return Mulford drew for you, and the amended return; I want you to state whether Mulford read that amended return to you, whether you read it yourself, and whether you understood it? A.—I did not read that amended return; Mulford read only that part which said I did not see the lady going out of my house, and with whom, because I did not see her; all he read was, that I did not know where she was; that was all he said; I could not read his writing; I asked him as counsel what it meant; he said, "You have only to swear to it that you don't know when she left your house, nor where she is;" it was read to me in the Court-room; Mulford said it was all right—that I had nothing to do with it; I asked him, in the first place, when the policemen came from New-York to look for Mrs. Blount, the daughter and the Captain, because I don't want a row, as it was a busy day. I asked if I was bound to let them look all over the house; he said No, that I was not bound to let them go up stairs without a warrant from the Governor; well, then I was willing to let them go up-stairs; then it would have been all right, but for Dr. Dewees, who offered to fight in the hall; he made the remark that he would fight with lawyer Mulford; he made such remarks as I hardly like to say; he say, "You keep still or I smash you in the snout:" Frank McDonald, the policeman, tell him, "If you do so, you never go out of Jersey; then Mulford came up and told them not to break the door in, and they left; the doors were numbers 11 and 13—the rooms occupied by these parties, de Riviere and Mrs. Blount and her daughter; they had three rooms; Col. Blount himself stayed that night; they asked me for the key of the Captain's room; I asked the Captain for the key, and he said he had not got it; then I asked Frank McDonald for a key, and that he should protect me; then I went for an axe to break the door down, but they had got a key; I never had a lawsuit in all my life—only I was a stakeholder once between two boys in a race, and gave the money up, but was sued for it afterwards; was once witness in a case of a muss on election day; I relied implicitly on Mulford's advice, and supposed I was swearing to the truth when I swore to the amended return; I would not take a false oath for my own father.

To the Court—When I breakfasted at Elizabethtown I suspected the young lady was Miss Blount; I told Mr. Mulford that ought to be in the return; I did not know what the writ meant; the return was all done by Mr. Mulford; it was not my fault; I told him to put in the writ that I left her at Elizabethtown; I told her mother and Mr. Logan when I left her; don't remember saying to Judge Whiting if I had $300 I could find the girl; did not tell the crier of this Court that I did not know where she was; charged the carriage to Mrs. Blount. [A bill was presented, embracing an item for $4 for carriage and $3 for expenses, July 6.] That was not the charge; that was for a carriage that went up on the hill; I have got time enough to put in the bill yet; Mrs. Blount told me to charge the carriage to her; the book-keeper makes out the bills; can't say why the carriage to Elizabethtown was not put on the books; I paid for breakfast at Elizabethtown—did so because I ordered it; don't recollect of hearing counsel make exceptions to my return to the *habeas corpus*; Mulford didn't tell me why he made an amended return; didn't hear the Judge say that I must tell all I knew about the young lady; Miss Blount was there three days before I knew who she was—whether it was a runaway match or what; the old lady (Mrs. Blount) put her name on the books after she was there three days; I was not in the bar when the carriage was ordered; John Davis, the bar-keeper, told me the order had been left; when the order was left, I didn't know that the young lady was to be carried off to prevent her father from getting her; didn't hear there was talk of taking her to Davis' house; my father-in-law and my wife direct the affairs of the hotel up stairs

To Mr. Whiting—I am not the head of the hotel; my wife is at the head of it; she controls it.

Q.—Does she control you? A.—Well, no, sir, she don't control me; I was not in Mrs. B's. room from the time she came there until she left; I was in the Captain's room; can't tell how often; more than once.

Q.—In the night? A.—Well, yes; I am not home much day times.

Q.—Did you never have any conversation with Mrs. Blount or Capt. de Riviere about the young lady's leaving your house? A.—I won't answer any more; you may put me in jail or hang me; I don't care.

Mr. Whiting—Yes, you will answer.

Huncke—No, I won't.

Q.—Were you up stairs in the dining-room on the 6th, 7th, or 8th, with Mrs. Blount? A.—I tell you I won't answer any more.

Judge Ogden—Why don't you answer it; it is a simple question.

Q.—Didn't you tell me that you didn't know where Miss Blount was; that you would shoot any one who should serve you as Col. Blount had been served? A.—No, sir, I don't recollect nothing about it.

Q.—Didn't you call God to witness that you didn't know and could give any information as to where the young lady went or where she could be found, or anything about her? A.—No Sir.

[Several other similar questions were asked the witness, who refused to answer, saying he didn't know anything about it.]

Q.—Wasn't you there when Col. Blount came there that night (the 5th)? A.—I was there, I put Col. Blount to bed.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—I can't tell you certain, I hav'nt got my book with me. I was in the liquor business before I came here. I came from Hanover, five miles above Bremen.

Q.—Can you tell why you left your country? A.—I don't left as a vagabond, I left as an honest man. I swore my own country for dis country.

Mr. Whiting—You swore away your own country, and swore into this, did you? well, that will do, we have no further questions your honor.

Archey Welch, Crier of the Court, was then sworn, and testified that on the day Huncke put in his amended return he told witness that he didn't see Miss Blount leave his house, didn't know who took her, where she went, nor anything about her.

On the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Deming addressed the Court at some length in behalf of Mr. Huncke, urging as an apology for his conduct in the matter that he was a foreigner, ignorant of our laws, and only partially acquainted with our language; that he had never been in Court before, and followed implicitly the directions of his counsel in relation to this matter, supposing, as the counsel told him, that it was all right. He also argued that, by the *strict letter* of the return, Huncke had not sworn to any falsehood; his guilt, if any, consisted rather in an evasion of the requirements of the return than in false statements. The idea of perjury, or the intention to swear falsely, never entered into the mind of Mr. Huncke, and he submitted that, under all the circumstances of the case, the Court—whose dignity he was as ready as any man to uphold on all occasions—would fulfil its duty, and defend its dignity when it had required of Mr Huncke an open apology for his offence, followed, if the Court thought proper, by a rebuke of his conduct. Mr. Huncke was a poor man, and a heavy fine in his case would be equivalent to permanent imprisonment. He hoped, therefore, that when Mr. Huncke had made the necessary apology, he would be discharged.

Mr. Whiting said he was satisfied to leave the case entirely in the hands of the Court, to impose such punishment as his Honor, upon a review of all the circumstances of the case, should think just and proper. The Court then took a recess for one hour.

On resuming the Bench after the recess, the Judge inquired if Mr. Huncke was in Court. Mr. Deming procued his client at the bar, when the Judge announced his decision of the case as follows:

AFTER RECESS.

From time immemorial Courts of Justice and Superior Judicial Officers have possessed a right to enforce obedience to their precepts. It is an incident to Courts; and where persons treat a Court with contumacy, it may punish the contempt by attachment. The power results from the first principles of judicial establishments and must be an inseparable attribute of superior tribunals. Laws, without a competent authority to protect their administration from disobedience or contempt, would be vain and nugatory. In our land blessed with a Government founded on free principles, with no outward checks upon human conduct, but those which rest upon well-regulated public sentiment and the sanctions and penalties of liberal laws, it is of the first importance that strict obedience to, and implicit respect for the convenient laws of our Government should be required and enforced, and that every manner of society, whether of native or of foreign birth, should be taught, by precept or by punishment, that liberty under laws and by law, is the only liability which freemen can recognize or enjoy. Acts of contempt that are thus punishable, are either "direct," which openly resist or insult the powers of the Court, or the persons of the Judges, or are consequential, plainly tending to create a universal disregard of their authority. Of the latter class are those committed by sheriffs, constables, and other ministerial officers of the Court, by abusing the process of the law, or deceiving the parties by any acts of oppression, extortion, culpable behavior, or culpable neglect of duty. Also those committed by attorneys, who, likewise, are officers of the Court, by gross instances of fraud and corruption, injustice to their clients, or other dishonest practice; because malpractice of the officers reflects some dishonor upon the tribunal employing and recognizing them, and, if frequent, gross, or unpunished, creates among the people a disrespect of the Courts themselves. Also those committed by jurymen in collateral matters, relating to the discharge of their duties, and by witnesses for disobeying the process of subpœna, for contumacious behavior when upon the stand, and for prevaricating in their testimony. This class also embraces contempts committed by parties to a suit, or any proceeding before the Court, in disobeying any process of rule amended or made in such suit or proceeding, or in wilfully making a false return to a mandatory order of the Court. The case now under consideration falls within the last class of contempts; and, in order that it may be fairly scrutinized and correctly understood, it may be well to look first to the origin and cause of the complaint made by the prosecution, for the writ which, it is alleged, has been contemned. His Honor next went into the history of the departure of Miss Blount from Mobile with her mother, the pursuit of the parties by Col. Blount, their arrival in New-York, and the departure of the daughter, who was induced by stratagem to leave the house of Dr. Dewees, their being found at the Napoleon Hotel, and the efforts of the father to regain his child. The Judge next related the manner of obtaining the writ, and read the first return thereto, which being excepted to, and the exceptions ruled to be well taken, an amended return was ordered and time was given from the 8th to the 12th of July to prepare such amended return, but this return (which he read) was so barren that it did not disclose a single fact which could point to the then whereabouts of the daughter of Col. Blount. The falsity of this amended return has been established by four or five witnesses; there are the bar-keeper of Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Shepherd, Dr. Mulford, Miss Blount herself, Davis and Mr. Lent; at all events, it is established by three. The question then arises as regards Mr. Huncke: "Did he know the facts?" "How could he do otherwise?" Are we to suppose that the keeper of a large hotel, who had been successful for two years in this business, did not know that the person whom he drove to Elizabethtown was Miss Blount? Can there be any doubt of this in the minds of those who have read the return to the writ that the facts are in direct opposition to the affidavits? Therefore, the falsity of those affidavits is clearly established beyond a peradventure. If the whole truth had been told, this prolonged investigation might have been saved, the distressed father might, at an early day, have flown to his secreted daughter, and the reputation of our State have been preserved clear of the reproach which has fallen upon her, from the course of evasion and disregard to law and good intentions which have marked this lamentable tragedy. There is no object of the law that is more dear to the lovers of order and to the upholders of civilized society, than the domestic relations. In those are centered all the principles upon which regulated freedom rests. They contain the germs of good government, and from them are derived the bonds which hold together the whole social compact. If any of those relations, and especially those of husband and wife, and of parent and child, are ruthlessly invaded by strangers, and the rights of either party resting under the canopy of its protection are wilfully or wicked assailed, every parent and child in the land, who regards the law of *God* and *man*, ought to feel that he can confidently look up to the temple of justice for protection and for a full vindication of the law, which proposes to protect the domestic sanctuary from intrusion and from desolation. Upon facts which I have already glanced at, Mr. Blount presented his petition to me, duly verified on the 8th day of July instant, asking the aid of the great prerogative writ of *habeas corpus*, in repossessing himself of his stolen daughter. I use the word in its moderate sense; I do not say "abducted," but his stolen daughter. The writ was awarded and duly served upon Mr. Huncke. The traverse joined on his returns, has led to testimony which develops a combination deliberately made and perfunctoriously executed by citizens of this State, for aiding an adventurer from a foreign land of at least questionable, if not reckless, character in keeping from the eye and arms of an affectionate and almost frantic parent, for the unlawful purpose of uniting himself to her in marriage against her father's consent, a daughter just budding into womanhood, in whom a father's heart was garnered up, the pride of his passage through the middle walk of life, and his hope of comfort in his descent into the vale of years. The plan was successfully operated as far as it went, and might have produced the iniquitous results which were sought from it, if a kind Providence had not have overshadowed and preserved upright, the innocent victim of this diabolical intrigue and stratagem. Endowed, as it were, with supernatural strength, and an indomitable determination to make amends, (so far, only by acquiescence, she had been culpable,) she rose from a sick bed, where she had been sent by the effects of fatigue, perturbation and exposure, consequent upon her removal from New-York to an inland spot, some 100 or more miles distant, and like the prodigal child, she hastened to her anxious father, to bow in contrition, ask his forgiveness for having quitted a deluded mother's power, and to promise in future filial fidelity. Knowing the warmth of that father's heart, and the depth of his parental affection, she approached his dwelling-place and found him at the door, in advance of his host, prepared to receive her with open arms. I will not venture a description of that touching scene. I am sure I could not do it justice. Let any father paint it for himself. The others implicated are not now to be adjudicated upon. The seal of condemnation has already been set upon it by an enlightened public—but whether the power of the law will be applied to those individuals, or to any of them, it does not now become me to predict. Two matters are to be disposed of by me. *First*—Is Mr. Huncke, notwithstanding his purgation, kept in contempt by the evidence before me? if so, *Second*—What punishment ought to be imposed upon him? I feel the delicacy and responsibility of my present position, clothed as I am with the power to condemn and to punish. It is not myself that I shall act, but with a single eye to the faithful, fearless, unprejudiced discharge of an important duty, devolved upon me by the community whose servant I am in this Court of Justice, I shall discharge my own conscience, endeavor to uphold and vindicate the law which I am sworn to administer and deal as mercifully with the accused as the nature of the charge, its effect upon the proper administration of justice and a fitting regard to my giving public satisfaction, will in my judgment allow. The remaining question now to be asked is, has Mr. Huncke established the truth of his return? If he has, he is entitled to the benefit of it; if he has not he is amenable to the law. [His Honor here read the returns, and adverted to the fact established in contradiction thereof—he then continued.] There can be no doubt whatever, but Mr. Huncke knew the facts which he vended in this matter, and the next question for consideration is: "has he excused or extenuated his contempt?" The Judge here referred to Mr. Huncke's depositions and the excuses offered which were:

1. Ignorance of the language, and of what he swore to.

2. That he could not read Mulford's writing.

3. That he desired Mulford to insert things in the return to the writ which were not inserted, but Mulford told him it was "all right," and he swore to it and signed it with his name.

This is no excuse; he had an opportunity to know and inquire, and the more ignorant he was the more he should make sure that what he put his name to was right. Ignorance is therefore no excuse; he had time given him to amend his return; he knew the complicity of Mulford, and if he acted under him, he must take the responsibility. He drove the carriage to Elizabethtown, and it he chose to put himself on a level with Mulford in that business, he must be responsible for his complicity therein. Should I excuse a contempt upon such grounds, I would shake the foundations of public justice, so far as they rest upon human testimony. The experiment would be most dangerous, and all the safeguards of society would be broken down. People must learn that they are bound to know and understand the contents of affidavits when they swear to them. Mistakes may be shown in extenuation of false swearing, but carelessness, willful inattention, and recklessness of the sanction of an oath, can never. If, therefore, Mr. Huncke has to suffer in this case beyond what he and his friends may think right, it results not from persecution, as has been said, but from his own carelessness and inattention. He keeps a man's daughter away for days and days, aiding the machinations of a man who wished to possess her affections, or at all events to make him her husband, and sends her to a land of strangers, where she knew no person but this reckless de Riviere.

I have reflected upon this very much, and find that the matter I have to act upon before the public is this: A man possessing his faculties is called upon by the Court to answer to the highest writ known to the law, and negatives important facts knowingly and wilfully, which might, had he truly answered them, have enabled this Court to restore a daughter to an afflicted parent. I am, therefore, bound to impose such punishment as shall not only teach him his duty, but also such as shall be a terror to others, and give satisfaction to the public.

The sentence, therefore, which the Court feels bound to impose on Mr. Huncke is, that he pay a fine of two hundred dollars, that he be imprisoned for twenty days in the County Jail, and, at the end of that time, that he be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

[At the close of his Honor's remarks Mr. Ransom said that he felt it his duty to suggest that some action be taken with regard to other parties who were implicated in this affair, as well as some further action relative to the person whose contempt of Court had just been punished. His Honor was aware that the evidence establishes the fact clearly that Huncke is guilty of perjury, and that Mr. Mulford is guilty of subornation of perjury, and that a *prima facie* case of perjury is also made out against Davis, the barkeeper. With great reluctance, but with a sense of duty which he owed to the community, he should move that those parties be held by the Court to appear and await the action of the Grand Jury, which was to meet in October.

The Court said that it was unnecessary to take any steps at that time, but the Court would deliberate upon the matter, and adopt such future action as might be thought expedient.

The Court then adjourned, and Mr. Huncke was immediately removed to the jail adjoining the Court-house.

☞ We have received the following letter from Col. BLOUNT, in answer to an extract from the Cleveland *Herald*, printed in yesterday's TIMES:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of yesterday an article purporting to be copied from the Cleveland *Herald*, which requires notice.

Whoever the "*lady*, a resident of Cleveland," may be, it is evident that she is familiar with brochures of "yellow-covered literature," and it is not an unfair inference that the pollution which her mind has imbibed from a familiarity with such productions, has colored her reminiscences of the school-girl days of Mrs. BLOUNT.

I pronounce the whole article a mendacious fabrication, built upon the smallest foundation of truth Those who know Mrs. BLOUNT best from her infancy to the present hour—who, deploring the present mental hallucination which has afflicted her at intervals for the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the deepest atrocity.

There is no lady who is more beloved in the city of her residence—none in whom all the gentler virtues which ennoble, dignify and adorn the female character shine with purer lustre. As a wife and mother, her conduct (outside of the present hallucination, that in marrying her daughter to a French adventurer she would be marrying her to a peer of France,) has been and is irreproachable. The very efforts that she has made, with unblushing perseverance, to accomplish this purpose, show the depth of her maternal affection, and her desire to secure for the child of love and devotion an elevated position in life.

I do not envy the heart that could conceive, much less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed family should have restrained any person of the slightest sensibility from inflicting still greater agony, and I leave to the woman friend, whoever she may be, all the satisfaction she can derive from having injured those who have never

THE NEW GOLD REGION.

Short Route to Frazer's River.

The St. Paul (*Minnesota*) *Daily Times* contains a report of the public meeting held in that city on the 7th inst., to consider the relative advantages of three overland routes from Minnesota to Frazer's River. Colonel WM. H. NOBLE, of St. Paul, presided. Mr. JAMES W. TAYLOR, from a Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, made a report on these overland routes. We copy portions of this report:

It is now established that a district of British Oregon, holding a relation to Puget's Sound similar to that of the Sacramento valley to the Bay of San Francisco, contains rich and extensive gold placers.

The upper waters of Frazer River, including its principal tributary, Thompson River, are eagerly sought by adventurers from Oregon and California, and all accounts concur that the surface minings are as successful as those of California and Australia have been. Geologists have anticipated such a discovery, and Governor STEVENS, in his last message to the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, claims that a district south of the international boundary is equally auriferous.

The Frazer River mines have already been mentioned in the British Parliament as not less valuable and important than the gold fields of Australia; and it is in view of the influence of these events upon overland emigration, that the present report is submitted.

The southern boundary of Minnesota is in latitude 43¾° north. St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony are about 45°, and our northern boundary, coterminous with the international line, is partly on the parallel of 49°. The Frazer River mines will probably be explored from lat. 49° to 55°; therefore, if an overland emigrant route is practicable from Minnesota, it will be an important consideration in favor of such a route, that the valleys of the Upper Mississippi and the Red River of the North are on the most direct line of communication from Canada and the States north of lat. 46° to the Frazer River district.

An overland route through Minnesota, ascending the course of the Saskatchewan, and crossing the Rocky Mountains in lat. 54° to British Oregon, would traverse a region of North America hitherto withheld from colonization, but soon to be surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company for civilized settlements. West of the Rocky Mountains that Company claim no chartered rights, and their license of Indian trade will expire in May, 1859. The British Parliament have just published a "Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons," which exhibits a disposition on the part of the Company to withdraw from an immense district, reaching west of Lake Winnepeg to the Pacific, if thereby the recognition of the exclusive privileges hitherto enjoyed by them within the remainder of their chartered limits can be obtained. Even such a compromise is vigorously opposed by the people of Canada, but the citizens of Minnesota would have reason to be satisfied if our northwestern connection with Assiniboin, Saskatchewan and British Oregon should be placed on the footing of such an adjustment. In this respect our interests are identical with the inevitable policy of Great Britain. Henceforth no other relation than "reciprocity" is possible between British America and the adjacent States of the American Union. Minnesota especially welcomes the assurance that Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is to be selected as the naval station of England in the Pacific, perhaps to become, under the influence of an international railroad, the Liverpool of the Pacific coast.

As to the "adventurers of England trading in Hudson's Bay," (so the stockholders of the company are technically called in the charter of incorporation,) they can turn their partial defeat into a victory. The map of Arrowsmith exhibits their posts at every advantageous locality between the Lakes and the Pacific, and between latitudes 49° and 56°. Upon that immense belt of country its European and American colonization, if not over it the benefits of reciprocity, adopt the American system of land surveys and land bounties to settlers, and the members of the Hudson's Bay Company would receive more advantage in ten years as proprietors of cities and towns, than would be possible for them as fur-traders in a century.

The press and citizens of St. Paul have observed with much satisfaction the progress of public opinion in England on this important subject. Encouraged by the London Geographical Society, if not by the Government, Capt. PALLISSER leads an exploring party to the sources of the South Saskatchewan, and the passes westward through the Rocky Mountains. Col. ELLIOTT, at the head of fifty engineers, and as many soldiers, has recently arrived at Vancouver Island, and, accompanied by a hundred voyagers, will thence move eastward through British territory, definitely locating a railroad route as he advances. Simultaneously, a joint commission of the American and English Governments are engaged in running the international boundary from Puget's Sound to Lake Superior, commencing at the Pacific terminus. And now comes the gold discovery of the Northwest, which will probably renew, in that direction, the wonderful history of California and Australia.

The report proceeds to describe the region of Vancouver's Island; the sources of the Columbia River; and the Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Assiniboin and Red River Districts; details being given, to exhibit the general features and advantages of the country which extends between Minnesota and the gold regions of the North Pacific. The narritive of Sir GEORGE SIMPSON'S exploration of the Red River country is cited, as descriptive of the character of the country.

The Committee compute the distance from St. Paul to the eastern border of the mining district, on Frazer's River, at *sixteen hundred and fifty miles* only. The route is laid out as follows.

	Miles.
St. Paul to Pembina	450
Pembina to Carlton House	600
Carlton to Edmonton	400
Edmonton to Thompson River	200
Total	1,650

The Committee estimate, in view of the facilities afforded by the face of the country, and a continuous line of Hudson Bay Company's posts, that this journey *can be accomplished in seventy days.*

What outfit will be requisite and the facilities for supply at St. Paul, will be the subject of another report.

Col. JOHN H. STEVENS, of Glencoe, presented a business report.

The distance from St. Paul to the gold mines of Frazer and Thompson Rivers may be put down as follows:

	Miles.
St. Paul to Pembina	450
Pembina to Carlton House	600
Carlton to Edmonton	400
Edmonton to Boat Encampment	150
Beat Encampment to Thompson River	50
Making a total distance from St. Paul of	1,650

That Committee have made the following estimate of the expense necessary to equip and fit out a party of ten from St. Paul. They have included in the estimate sufficient food for six months:

10 bbls. Flour, cost $4 per bbl	$40
5 bbls. Pork, cost $18 per bbl	90
400 lbs. Sugar	54
40 lbs. Tea, cost 60 cents per pound	24
Sundries	100
Powder and lead	100
10 pair blankets	100
Goods and implements	100
Teams and vehicles	1,200
Total cost	$1,808

The foregoing report was accepted and adopted.

The Hon. MARTIN MCLEOD presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the overland emigration to British Oregon, attracted to the gold discovery on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, will find Minnesota the most desirable point of departure and supply for the following reasons:

First—The emigrant has a choice of three routes far more easy and direct than any south of St. Paul, to wit: 1. By Pembina, Carlton, Edmonton, Athabasca Portage, and the Boat Encampment of the Columbia. 2. By the South Saskatchewan and the Kootanais Pass to Fort Colville; and 3. By Gov. STEVENS' well-known railroad route on the American side of the international boundary.

Second—Either of these routes has more water, timber and game, and is less difficult than these which start from the Missouri River.

Third—Supplies of all kinds are very cheap in Minnesota.

Fourth—Faithful guides and attendants are easily obtained on our frontiers and in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fifth—There is no danger of molestation from Indians on these northern routes.

Resolved, That the citizens of Minnesota will join heartily with the people of Canada in the policy of colonizing the western districts of British America which is about to be established; and that relations of reciprocal trade with the United States, if not now existing, should be extended over that region of North America.

Resolved, That our citizens be urged to encourage the formation of parties over either of the routes above designated.

A committee consisting of Messrs. MARTIN, MCLEOD, NORMAN W. KITTSON, A. F. MCDONALD, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and R. G. MURPHY, was appointed, and requested to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday, July 10, upon the relations of the Red River settlements to Minnesota, the nature and extent of their commerce with our citizens, and the facilities thereby afforded for an overland communication with British Oregon.

An Ingenious Female—A New Bible Argument.

The *Letter Box* is a little paper published at Glen Haven, N. Y., as the especial organ of the "Dress Reform" movement. The editor is a young woman, named HARRIET N. AUSTIN. The lady indulges in the following editorial in the *Box* of the 15th inst.:

"Some persons who object to the Reform Dress, find grounds of objection in the Bible. They say women have always worn long dresses, and neither any of the Prophets, nor Christ, nor his Apostles, said anything against the practice. If any argument could be drawn from that book to justify woman in exposing her person as Dress Reformers do, they would yield the point. I was satisfied all along that the spirit, if not the letter of the Bible was on our side, and I am happy to inform objectors that at last I have found something tangible on the subject. So that those conscientious persons who would fear to do right unless they could find a command to that effect in a book, need no longer complain that we women who wear trowsers are doing so without precedent, the history of which is found in the Bible. In the first translation which was made of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into English, in 1599, in the account of the fall of Adam and Eve, when they were ashamed because they were naked and made them garments, the rendering is—"*They made for themselves breeches of fig-leaves.*" This was stated to me by a gentleman who lately saw a copy of this translation in the possession of a Scotch Jacobite in Canada. I have no doubt this rendering is just. It is natural to suppose they would have made garments of that form rather than aprons. And probably the breeches were made something alike for both.

So ours is the conservative dress, and we must fasten upon the advocates of long skirts the charge of innovation."

A Queer Woman—The "Queen of the River Pirates."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* tells this story:

"The notorious MARIA KEYS *alias* FAULKNER, was arrested Saturday, on a enarge of stealing $700 worth of extra gin from the warehouse of MIX & MORRIS, a few months since. She was ordered to give bail in the sum of $1,500, which she promptly did. This MARIA KEYS is the Queen of a gang of about twenty dock pirates. Her hovel on the West Side, near the Old Exchange, is their rendezvous. There the dock pirates secrete their "swag," there MARIA gives orders, plans thieving expeditions, and is Queen. Frequently, the police tell us, she heads the banditti in person, dressing herself up in men's clothes. She has an extensive wardrobe, and can appear in any character that she deems necessary for the successful consummation of her plans. She has been known to rig herself up in the character of a sailor, a canal boatman, a verdant young man from the country, an old gray-haired and decrepit man, &c. All alone she has "cracked" many a warehouse along the docks in the night. She is, in short, a regular female Jack Sheppard, and would make a splendid heroine for one of AINSWORTH'S novels. The gin which she and her gang stole from MIX & MORRIS, was taken to her den on the West Side, and sold in small quantities to various parties. The casks, as fast as they became empty, were filled with stones and sunk in the river. Marshal GALLAGHER suspected this, and on Saturday, before arresting the female leader of the deck banditti, he and his aids went on a dragging expedition with a tug. They soon found where the casks were. A good diver was on hand, and he went down and attached a cord to one of them. It was pulled up and found to have the mark of MIX & MORRIS upon it, as did several other casks which they pulled up. The Marshal then proceeded to the hovel of the woman KEYS. He and his assistants smelt gin as they entered her door-yard, and they soon learned that the woman, seeing their approach, had spilled a cask. The cask was found after some search, and it had the mark of MIX & MORRIS upon it. The career of an extensive and thoroughly organized band of river pirates is about closed."

Two Young Men Arrested for the Murder of their Father.

From the Rochester Union.

STEPHEN WEBB, who was stabbed in Rush on Tuesday evening, died the next day. His wife was also stabbed. After WEBB died, Coroner QUIN was sent for to hold an inquest, and from the testimony taken, a portion of which we publish below, it was the unanimous opinion of the Jury that there were sufficient causes of suspicion against two sons of the deceased to justify their arrest on the charge of stabbing their father. The circumstances of the case are briefly that WEBB, his wife, and two unmarried sons, JESSE and SANFORD O. WEBB, lived in the same house at Wesh Rush,—another son, who is married, residing about forty rods distant. On Tuesday evening, the old man came home drunk, and got into a quarrel with his wife and the sons at home. One of them started for the residence of Esquire SIBLEY, to have his father arrested, but the old man got the start, and went to find the Justice, whom he was trying in vain to get into the house of Esquire SIBLEY, a Mr. and Mrs. DELANO came along, going toward the house occupied by the married son and observing the quarrel, invited Mrs. WEBB to accompany them. She assented, but was followed by the old man and the other sons. Her husband was very violent, and several times crowded his wife from the walk. He finally struck Mrs. WEBB, and the youngest boy, a lad of 17 years, knocked him down, and threw himself on the prostrate body of his father. A scuffle ensued, and Mrs WEBB, who had been stabbed through the hand and in the breast by her husband, ran off. The other son immediately went to the assistance of his brother, and between the two the old man was severely handled. In the *melee* he either stabbed himself or one of the boys stabbed him, inflicting the wounds of which he subsequently died. There are no cuts in the shirt or vest worn by the old man, and the indications are that whoever did the stabbing, deliberately opened the vest and shirt-bosom so as to have a clear passage for the knife. Mrs. WEBB is lying in a critical condition; the wound in her breast having penetrated a lung, and it is doubtful whether she recovers.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"STEPHEN WEBB came to his death by blows and wounds inflicted on him by some weapon either in his own hand and by his own acts, or in the hands of JESSE WEBB and SANFORD O. WEBB, his sons, who were found on his body, and using violence toward the said STEPHEN WEBB.

MURDER IN ULSTER COUNTY.—CHRISTOPHER LAWLESS killed JAMES CLEARY, at Claryville, Ulster County, on Thursday last, by shooting him with a gun. The cause is said to have been jealousy. The murderer, at last accounts, was not arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

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FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

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And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

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COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
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☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜
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WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

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Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. CERTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

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Nos. 713 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 22,
MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
on which occasion will be revived a great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Mr. BLAKE.....as.....Mr. Singleton
in the comedy of
BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE, Misses A. CLIFTON and I. VERNON.
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
PO CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. Brougham
Po-ca-hon-tas.....Miss Ada Clifton
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

PALACE GARDEN.
14th-st and 6th-av.
CONCERT NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JULY 22,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.
PROGRAMME FOR TO NIGHT.
PART I.
1. Overture—(new)—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
2. Duet—"Deh con te" and "Druids' Coorus," from Bellini's opera of Norma, performed on two Cornets, &c.....
3. Schottisch—(new)—"The Swinging".....Curl
4. Valse—"Love," by desire.....Koenig
With distant echo, arranged by Baker.
6. Music for the Million—Medley, embracing all kinds of popular airs, viz: English Song "Village Bells and his Dinah," Ethiopian ballads, "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," "Nancy Till," Italian cavatina from "Rigoletto," "Donna e Mobile," with cadences for Flute and Clarionet; American song, "Jordan's a hard road to travel;" finale, "The Sleigh Ride," accompanied with bells, whips, &c.....Baker
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
By Edge, will be exhibited in the intermission.
PART II.
1. Grand Operatic Selection—"La Somnambula", Bellini
First time at these Gardens, arranged by Baker, introducing all the most popular melodies, including the celebrated finale, "Ah non giunge."
2. Polka—(new)—The Palace Garden Polka.....Baker
(With accompaniment of Singing Bird.)
Composed expressly for these Concerts.
The invitation to the Bird—The Flute plays a strain—The Bird commences to sing, but only warbles a few notes—The Flute repeats the melody—The Bird resumes its song in lengthened notes—After several attempts the Flute succeeds in inducing the Bird to continue its song, which it does throughout the Polka.
3. Serenade—from Don Pasquale—"Oh, Summer Night".....Donizetti
Solo, performed on the Cornet.
4. Quadrille—"The American".....Baker
Composed on T. Foster's popular Ethiopian melodies: "Maggie by my side," "Gentle Annie," "Oh! boys, carry me along," "Willie, we have missed thee," "Ellen Bayne," "Massa's in the cold ground," "Hard times," and finale, "The Arkansas traveler."
5. Galop—(à la Masquerade)—"Queen of the Market".....Baker
Conductor.....Thomas Baker
Admittance on Concert Nights 25 cents.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

PALACE GARDENS.
AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENTS.
MASTER FROST, ONLY 11 YEARS OF AGE, but the most accomplished MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST living, has been engaged by the proprietors of the Palace Gardens to exhibit his WONDERFUL POWERS during the afternoons, for the amusement and accommodation of many Ladies and Children who cannot conveniently visit this popular and elegant place of resort in the evenings.

MASTER FROST'S engagement commences on THURSDAY, July 22, and he will continue to perform EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, until further notice. Admittance 25 cents.

A WONDERFUL BIRD.
PALACE GARDENS.

All who love music, natural and artificial, should visit the Palace Gardens TO-NIGHT, and listen to the varied, sweet and powerful notes of the wonderful bird that accompanies the band throughout the execution of the PALACE GARDEN POLKA. This exquisitely beautiful polka was composed expressly for the Palace Gardens by MR. THOMAS BAKER,
the celebrated Director and Composer.

J O N E S ' W O O D
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOANARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT.
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS have already announced their intention to compete for the
VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS,
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. A. ROBERTS, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the comic drama of TEMPTATION. After which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with the Yankee sketch of a STEAMBOAT EXCURSION. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the amusing farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER, which songs, dances, &c. To conclude with TEMPTATION performed as in the afternoon. Gustia's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 22 Ann st., to make arrangements for their excursion.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, CONN., July 19, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, THIS DAY, BETWEEN Chambers and Vesey sts., a tuck POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etagers, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

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GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT. ON COST,
TO CLOSE THE STOCK.
RICH JACONET ROBES, at $1 50; cost $3 50.
RICH SUMMER SILKS, at 3s. per yard; cost 4s. 6d.
RICH BAREGES, at 2s. per yard; cost 3s. 6d.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, at 1s. per yard; cost 2s.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, at 9d. per yard; cost 1s. 6d.
RICH PARIS DE BEIGES, at 6d. per yard: cost 1s. 6d.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
ALLENDALE SHEETING, 10-4 wide, 1s. 6d.,
ACTUAL COST 31 CENTS,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, at 6¼ cents per yard;
INVOICE COST 4¾ CENTS PER YARD.
RICH DAMASK LINEN, 8-4 wide, at 50 cents;
INVOICE COST 75 CENTS PER YARD.,
UNBLEACHED COTTONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.
BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE.
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No. 310 Canal st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS.
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.

From the Philadelphia Post
Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.

From the Commercial Advertiser
There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

EXQUISITE READING!
LIBRARY OF LOVE.—Unexpurgated editions of the most exquisitely gay, gallant and *recherché* effusions ever penned. 3 pocket volumes, 800 pages; illustrated; price $1 50. Contents: I. Ovid's Art of Love, and Amorous works entire; II. Basia—the kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons; III. Dryden's Fables, from Boccaccio and Chaucer. Sold separately at 50 cents each. Also,
"THE MOST GALLANT BOOK EVER WRITTEN."—*Campbell.*
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; or, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.—800 pages, with 18 steel engravings; price $1 50. Containing the Decameron kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them—Old Grim himself chuckling for once as he hurried on. Mailed free, by remitting the price to C. BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau-st.

MAYOR TIEMANN HAS DONE IT!!
How? By stationing "Shields" at the very doors of the Bogus Ticket Offices.
If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2, ILLUSTRATED, Only 10 cents (sent free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by W. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lyberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—AN INQUIRY into the right of visit or approach by *Ships-of-War*, by JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., B. A. Published by JAMES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Gold Pens, Portemonnaies, Rodgers' Knives, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address P. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a steady, active Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his former employer; is acquainted with the City, and would go in the country. Inquire at his former employer's, W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office, mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands all business which his testimonials will testify, from some of the first families in this City. Is just disengaged in consequence of the family leaving the City. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. W., No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man; is single, sober and of steady habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and would prefer the country; understands horses and carriages perfectly well; both City and country references given. Address A. J., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife. Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable Protestant man. Has no objection to the country. Apply or address N., Mr. Lowden's livery stable and harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No 146 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION BY a young man who has been four years in his last place, and can bring the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 71 William-st, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACt

AUCTION SALES.

M DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first class manufactured furniture, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, bookcases, card tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa beds, wardrobes, &c Also one light trotting one-seat sulky; also one rosewood 7 octave piano-forte.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 William-st.; to commence with part of a stock of assorted German goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same, book-cases, etegeres, bedsteads, bureaus mattresses, oak dining room sets, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding house, being 75 feet deep and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,226 Broadway, or to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, corner Cedar st.

FOR RENT, LOW—THREE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway; commodious entrances from No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt st. Apply to E. B. SUNNER & CO., No. 212 Broadway; after Aug. 3, No. 175 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 40 West 32d-st., for four years, at $650. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANTIAL two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, house very commodious and lot can be improved for a bakery, or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOBI, Jr.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CRASBEAND.

COUNTRY SEAT, OR FARM OF 40 ACRES, for sale or exchange for City property, 12 miles from the City Hall, near Newark; house and out-buildings roomy and convenient; abundance of fruit trees, and fine court-yard. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat and two acres of land, situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URMER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF TWENTY-THREE ACRES FOR SALE—On line of Long Island Railroad, 14 miles from this City; five trains of cars stop each way daily; under good cultivation and crops growing; will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancy-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT. No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. all orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.
N B—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.
Office No. 75 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contract rs and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON. No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and afwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage at the following reduced prices: CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON..... $12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON..... 10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2 000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—The Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.	
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.	
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New-York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.	
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a	

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France.	Belgium.	Italy.
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal.	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, OF	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem.	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by Messrs. Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent, on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.
Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.
JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25 000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$100.000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due July 20, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

$1.000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED real estate in Brooklyn. Brokers need not apply. Address Box No. 4,233 New-York Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL.—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
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LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
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A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
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SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to be assured.)
DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.		
Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gallard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Genter.	J. Howland.
D. D. Smith.	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250 000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and five per cent over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst., until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., JULY 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to the 30th day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
DIVIDEND NO. THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, / No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
JONATHAN S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58,
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
DIVIDEND.—THE have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSUAANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25. The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st,

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a well-established country store, now doing a good business in a flourishing village on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 70 miles from the City. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out. Address D Y. Box No. 150 this office, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

$1.000 TO $1.200 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 591 Paterson, N. J.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 29 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

$5.000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PARTner or agent, with this amount of cash to engage in a manufacturing business, now doing a handsome business and paying well; the money is wanted to extend the business, for which good security will be given. H. STREET, No. 81 Nassau st.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12.000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49. IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest; to do so.
CHARLES R. GILGORSLEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD, } School
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Officers.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pier, foot of Dufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAIN 4 GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For Bay Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:39 P. M., daily.
For Il. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:40 and 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CASE OF PETER DAWSON.

He Pleads Guilty, and is to receive Sentence on Saturday—Affidavits in Mitigation.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before Justices Connolly, Steers and Kelly.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Peter Dawson, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward, and with various offences against the personal liberty and comfort of its fair inmates, appeared before the Special Sessions, and pleaded guilty to the charge.

His counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips, offered a bundle of affidavits in diminution of punishment, the gist of which is to this effect:

Morris De Camp, Inspector of the Fourth Metropolitan Police Precinct, considers Dawson's house to be as quiet, orderly, and peacably kept as any of that description in the Ward.

C. F. Williams, one of the Sergeants of the same Precinct, concurs in the Inspector's opinion.

James T. Twaddle, another of the Sergeants, agrees with the previous deponents in saying that he never heard any complaint against Dawson's house from the neighbors, and, considering the locality, and it is frequented principally by seafaring men, is of opinion that it is conducted as quietly and in as peaceable and orderly a manner as any other house of the kind in the Ward.

Chas. N. Brackett, another Sergeant, indorses the opinion of his *confreres*.

Daniel H. Rackett, a patrolman, deposes to the same effect.

John S. Trott, a distiller, residing next door to Peter Dawson, never heard any noise, disturbance or screams, as of females being beaten; has frequently seen females entering and leaving the house, and has no complaint to make against the house as a neighbor.

Wm. J. Moore, Mr. Trott's foreman, concurs with his employer.

Edward Ryan and Patrick McGowan, workmen for Mr. Trott, Chas. Hickman, book-keeper for Mr. Kimmin, doing business next door east of Dawson's, Wm. Brown, John Kelly and John Vanderbilt, all residing in the vicinity, substantially agree in the statements of the preceding deponents

Dawson's own affidavit sets forth that Richard Steinburgh and Christian Korner, who made the complaint against him, were arrested on his complaint for stealing, and are now under bail to answer for said offence; that he believes their enarge was made against him from motives of vengeance, and at the prompting of persons keeping rival establishments; and that he was directed by the Police of the Ward not to permit females who danced there to be on the street in front of his house, which was the only restraint he ever placed upon them.

The concluding affidavit was that of Washington Wailing, former Inspector of the Fourth Precinct, who said he believed the house to be quietly kept, and had given directions to Dawson to keep the females frequenting his house from the street.

After this whitewashing—which, it will be seen, does not deny any one specific outrage charged upon Dawson, the Justices agreed to postpone sentence until Saturday.

ANOTHER DEPOSITION IN THE PETER DAWSON CASE.

Marie Robin, being duly sworn, deposed, (before the Mayor, on Wednesday,) that she resides at No. 95 Cherry-street, and knows Peter Dawson, who lives at No. 58 Cherry-street; has lived at his house; went there about three months ago, and remained there two months; came from France in the ship *Milwaukee*; some person met her at the ship and induced her to go to Dawson's; did not know what kind of house it was then; thought it a good house; went there to look for a girl who had come from France; the man told me she might be there; had been married four years before in France, and had never known any man except her husband; when she got to the house Mrs. Dawson told her it was a good place, and she could make plenty of money there; could buy good clothes; wanted to leave when she found what kind of a house it was; Dawson and his wife watched her and would not let her leave; they whipped her, and her face was much swollen from their blows; would not let her go out for more than two months; took all her money from her, and locked her up when she tried to get away; about four months ago had a slop-pail to empty; watched when nobody was looking out, and threw down the pail and ran away without her bonnet, and with no clothes but a petticoat and an old shawl round her neck; was afraid to return for her clothes; has two dresses there and three petticoats.

her
MARIE ✕ ROBIN,
mark.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1858,
D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a regular meeting, yesterday, at the usual hour, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President *pro tem.*, in the Chair. A resolution was adopted, appropriating $1,335 for furnishing the School-house at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward. The School Officers of the Twelfth Ward presented a communication, asking to be allowed to advertise for proposals for furniture for Ward School No. 6, on Randall's Island. Referred to Committee on School Furniture, with power. A resolution was passed to appropriate $475 for refitting the interior of Ward School No. 40, in the Eighteenth Ward. The School Officers of the Twenty-First Ward presented a communication, asking to be allowed to advertise for proposals for a new School-house in Twenty-seventh-street, on the site of No. 14. Referred to Committee on New School-houses, with power.

The report of the Committee on Normal Schools, recommending reorganization of the same, was taken up and considered for a short time, Mr. TWEED being in the Chair. Finally, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the report was laid over, and made the special order for the first meeting in September next.

Mr. HASKETT offered a resolution censuring the President and Faculty for language uttered by one of the young men who graduated at the Free Academy on Tuesday night, in his graduating oration. Messrs. MCKEE, CURTISS, RANNEY, and GREEN spoke against the resolution, in which it was proposed to cut down the spread eagle and make all future orations square-toed and simple of speech. Mr. HASKETT made a terrible speech and was heartily laughed at for this attempt to establish a censorship to choke off the "barking Black Republican hounds that are howling after us." The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Free Academy. Some other unimportant business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

The Commencement of the Normal School will take place this evening, at the Academy of Music.

Singular and Fatal Accident to a Deaf Mute.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Wednesday Morning, July 21, 1858.

A fatal accident occurred last evening on the Hudson River Railroad to one of the pupils of this institution—PATRICK HYNES, from Buffalo—by the express train which left Chambers-street at 5 o'clock P. M. As it is known that our pupils are positively forbidden to go upon the track, or even to approach it, except in company with a hearing and speaking person, I deem it incumbent on me to state the circumstances which led to the sad event. The station nearest the institution is at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, half a mile distant, and passengers taking or leaving the cars at this point are not unfrequently conveyed, with their baggage, to and from the depôt by means of a boat owned by the instructors. As our assistant matron and one of the female pupils were about to leave for the vacation, they took this mode to reach the station, and were attended by Professor KNUDSEN, (our former teacher of drawing, who called up on a visit,) the boatmen and four little boys, one of whom, PATRICK, carried a small leather traveling bag.

After the boat had moved off from the dock, the boys set out on their return; but PATRICK left his companions, and began to walk on the side of the track towards the station. He was remonstrated with, reminded of the prohibition, and emphatically told that he was disobeying; but he said he did not care, and persisted in his course. As he was the largest of the boys, they could use no force to compel him to come back, and they returned without him. He proceeded some twenty or thirty rods, and began to retrace his steps, when he was overtaken while walking on the side of the track, and *by the mere force of the current of air*, put in motion by the passage of the train, he was thrown with such violence against the rocks, through which the road is excavated, just below the sugar house, as to cause instant death. No bones were broken, except the instep of his right foot, and there were no wounds except some slight cuts on the temples and right side of the head, which show indentations caused by the roughness of the rocks.

It may not be improper to add that he was a boy of feeble intellect, self-willed, and very impatient of restraint, and, in addition to his infirmity of deafness, he had a singularly defective vision. There is no want of precaution to secure the safety of our pupils, but, in the absence of physical restraint, no vigilance can insure perfect exemption from accident, where there is a disposition, as in this case, to set authority at defiance. HARVEY P. PEET, President.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Mathew McCabe, a cooper by trade, who works at the corner of Front and Roosevelt streets, was arrested last evening, by the Thirteenth Ward Police, on a charge of murdering his wife. McCabe lived, with his wife and two children, at No. 246 Division-street. At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, information was communicated at the Station-house of the death of **McCabe's wife, under circumstances exciting suspicion that she had been murdered** by her husband, and officers were at once dispatched to look after McCabe. About 8 o'clock last evening, Officer Hallock saw him go into his house, and immediately took him in custody, and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he is now locked up to await an investigation by the Coroner, to-day. In the house No. 246 Division-street, and in the adjoining dwellings, considerable excitement prevails relative to the death of the deceased, and there are conflicting stories as to the cause of her death. Several state that they were awakened, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by hearing her scream two or three times. A son of McCabe—a little boy only six years of age—says that his father and mother got into a quarrel, and that his father kicked his mother in the stomach, and that she screamed once or twice and then died. Everybody in the neighborhood testifies to the frequent quarrels of the deceased and her husband, and that they both were in the habit of drinking to excess.

The fact of the death of the deceased was not known until about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when McCabe engaged a woman to watch the body while he went to arrange her burial. When he was arrested, he was partially intoxicated, and, on being searched at the Station-house, he had $2 in silver in his possession, and some half dozen pawn tickets. He said he had spent all day trying to raise money to bury his wife. The death of his wife, he says, was caused by excessive drinking, and the bruises found on her body—she is nearly covered with black and blue spots—he attributed to her repeated falls while intoxicated. They occupied a miserable attic room, and everything indicated that they lived in the most abject wretchedness. The deceased is only 25 years of age, and had been married to her husband about seven years. She was very respectfully connected, and has a brother who is an actor, and who played last Winter at Laura Keene's Theatre. McCabe is only 28 years of age, is a short, thick set man, and has a very dogged and unprepossessing look.

A BROKER CHARGED WITH OBTAINING $15,000 BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Allan Clark, a Wall street broker, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of having obtained from Mr. Cyrus Cummings, of No. 53 East Twentieth street, $15,000 through false representations. Mr. Cummings alleges in his affidavit, that he paid Mr. Clark $15,000 as his half of the purchase money of the coal-land, ore-beds and everything appertaining to the "Mount Airy Coal and Iron Company," on the representations made by Mr. Clark that it was a safe investment, and one that would yield handsome returns. Mr. Cummings has since ascertained that the Coal and Iron Company's property, of which he was the half purchaser, was not worth $1,000, and he charges Mr. Clark with having intended to cheat him, and having appropriated the money he paid to him to his own use. The examination in the case is set down for Saturday.

A POLITICAL ROWDY AT WORK.—Wm. Donovan, a peaceable citizen of the Seventh Ward, was unfortunate enough, on Tuesday afternoon, to excite the ire of Mike Sullivan, a noted rowdy and political bruiser of the Ward. Mike, from years of faithful practice at primary and general elections, had acquired great perfection in the difficult and delicate art of fighting. The result was that Donovan found his head dexterously knocked between the fists of Mike, after the most approved shuttlecock style, before he hardly had time to realize what the matter was or outsiders had an opportunity to interfere. Mike was promptly arrested, and, as usual, let off by a Police Magistrate, while Donovan was taken home, and his sore head leached, cupped and bandaged by a physician

AT THE JACK SHEPPARD DODGE.—Yesterday afternoon a very respectable-looking young man went into the drug-store of Mr. Dinsmore, in Sixth-avenue, and while the clerk was getting something in the back part of the store, which he had ordered, he helped himself to the contents of the money drawer and left. The clerk happened to see the performance and started after his customer, who quickly accelerated his speed to a lively gait. Several joined in the run, and after an exciting chase of several blocks, the fellow was captured and given in charge of an officer. On the way to the Station-House, he managed to give the officer the slip, and a second exciting run ensued before he was captured. On being taken before the magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court, he availed himself of a proper opportunity, and made a dive out of a window into the street. Thos. W. Murray, a nimble-footed clerk, dove after him and soon brought the fellow back. He gave his name as Walter McLane, and Justice KELLY locked him up for trial.

A DESERVED VICTIM.—Lebacht Francisco, a German, on Tuesday evening, accompanied a girl of the town to her room, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, and was robbed by her of $500 in gold and bills. The girl, who goes by the name of Johana Steinhardt, was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer. None of the money has been recovered.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—Officer JAMES, of the Harbor Police, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of shooting Patrick Connel, of No 10 Hamilton-street, with slugs, some time ago, while the latter was disorderly. The officer was allowed to go on his recognizance to appear for trial.

Card.

The Superintendents of the Orphan Asylum, Seventy-fourth-street, Bloomingdale, desire to express their public acknowledgements to Messrs EDGE, LILLIENDAHL and J. W. HADFIELD, for the brilliant display of fireworks kindly presented by them for the entertainment of the children on Friday last. The beauty of the exhibition and the liberality of the gift were highly appreciated, and will be gratefully remembered by the orphans.

SATURDAY, July 17, 1858.

☞ Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have on exhibition at their store, in Broadway, a magnificent dinner-service, manufactured for the Clarendon Hotel, consisting of over sixty pieces.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. J. PROCTOR, the eminent tragedian, supported by an excellent Company, is attracting large audiences to "PURDY'S National Theatre." To night "Rob Roy," "Dead Boxer," and "Nip'd in the Bud."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep death itself at bay. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad depôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

Brooklyn Items.

THE SOUTH-STREET BURGLARY.—EDMOND GRIFFITH, who was arrested for attempting to rob Mr. CAREY's house, on South-street, Tuesday morning, and shooting private-watchman BUCKLEY, was yesterday formally committed to the Kings County Jail by Justice CORNWELL, on the affidavit of BUCKLEY, who charges him with an attempt to kill.

GRIFFITH is about 22 years old, and was born in Ireland. He came to this country when quite young, and at first learned the boot-fitting trade, and subsequently learned the locksmith trade. For several years past, however, he had been a professional thief, openly boasting of it frequently, and known to the Police as one of the most desperate of his class. Three of his sisters and two brothers reside in Brooklyn.

On Monday night he, with his accomplice, effected an entrance into Mr. CAREY's house through the back basement door. The outside weather-door was first forced open by them. A pane of glass in the inside door was then broken, which enabled them to unbolt it without difficulty. When confronted by the watchman in front of the house, who told them that if they moved he would blow their brains out, GRIFFITH immediately fired his pistol. BUCKLEY snapped his wice at the burglars after he was wounded and while hey were retreating into the house, but it missed fire. The burglars in retreating passed through the house and crossed over the fences into Livingston street, leaving behind them in their flight all of the property they had attempted to carry away, with the exception of a few articles of wearing apparel. These were thrown by them under the stoop of a house occupied by Mr. NOBLE, on Livingston-street, between South-street and Gallatin-place, where they were subsequently found. The Police are still searching for GRIFFITH's accomplice. Tuesday night they arrested a noted character in New-York, named DUNN, on suspicion, and took him before BUCKLEY, who failed to recognize him, and he was discharged. BUCKLEY is still at the Hospital, doing as well as could be expected. The ball has not been found yet

ESCAPE OF A PICKPOCKET AND ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.—JACKSON, the pickpocket, arrested at the National Race Course on Tuesday, for robbing a gentleman of his porte-monnaie, was placed in custody of a Queens County constable, to be taken to Astoria for trial. On the way there, getting tired of traveling in that direction, JACKSON knocked the constable down, and made his escape. Detective VAN WAGNER, who arrested JACKSON, went to Astoria yesterday morning, to appear against him, but, as he had escaped, of course the examination was postponed to an indefinite day. On returning, Officer VAN WAGNER came across the pal of JACKSON in the robbery on the Race Course, and arrested him. He brought him to Brooklyn, where he reluctantly consented to sit for his picture, and was then transported to Queens County for trial.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest, yesterday, on the boy, five years old, named JAMES BERGEN, whose death from drinking gin was announced in the TIMES yesterday. From the evidence before the Jury, it appears that the parents of deceased were moving, and less care was taken of him than usual; that a man about the premises put a pint bottle nearly full of **gin upon a bed where the child was asleep, and while left alone he awoke and drank the gin remaining in the bottle—nearly a pint.** A verdict of "death from congestion of the brain" was rendered.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night the store of EDWARD FERNEY, corner of South Sixth and Sixth streets, was entered by two thieves. As they had got everything nicely packed and were leaving, Officer BELL, of the Fifth Precinct, made his appearance. They took to their heels, and after a brisk race for several blocks the Officer succeeded in capturing one of the thieves, who gave his name as WALLACE DURANDO. He was yesterday committed for trial.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named CHARLES LANGDON, a sailor, alleged to be the person who robbed the premises of Mr. S. H. CROSS, No. 1 Water-street, on the 30th ult. He was committed for examination.

BAUTAL OUTRAGE.—An Irishman, named PETER MCKREVER, was arrested, yesterday, and committed by Justice MORRHOUSE to answer a charge of rape preferred by MRS. GRACE CAIN. The offence is alleged to have been committed at the residence of the complainant in New-Brooklyn on the night of the 19th inst. The accused was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night the house of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, No. 7 Morton-street, was entered by thieves, who carried away jewelry and other property valued at $600. It is supposed that Mr. CRAWFORD was stupified by chloroform, from the fact that the thieves had made themselves very free in his own room without disturbing him.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The July calendar in this Court, embracing nearly 70 causes, has been all disposed of during the last eight days. The Jury in the case of GROLL and wife against HENRY HARRISON, a suit to recover damages for assault and battery, could not agree after a consultation of three hours, and were discharged.

WITHDRAWN.—The libel suit instituted by Judge CULVER against Deacon WESTERVELT, of the First Baptist Church, has been discontinued, the Judge settling the costs in the case.

BURGLARY IN FLATBUSH.—The hotel kept by A. A. REED, in Flatbush, on the Coney Island Plank-road, was robbed on Tuesday night of a quantity of choice cigars, a gun and other articles of value, with which the theives made a successful escape.

BOARD OF HEALTH—THE NUISANCES.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, which were ordered abated, and a number of bills for lime and labor were presented and ordered paid. Mayor POWELL asked if the Committee appointed to report as to the nuisance maintained by Mr. DE BURG in the Eastern District, was ready to report. The Chairman being absent, Alderman KALBFLEISCH said that no report could be made, but he offered a resolution directing the Health Officer to notify Mr. DE BURG to discontinue landing and repacking any offensive material on the docks or in his establishment, which was unanimously adopted.

New-Jersey Items.

POLICE.—CHRISTOPHER MEYER was fined $10, yesterday, for having, on Monday, stolen a child's hat out of the sitting room at the Jersey City Ferry. In default of payment, he was sent to jail for ten days.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES WORTMAN, while passing up Montgomery-street, on Tuesday evening, in a state of intoxication, ran against a lamp-post with such force as to fracture his collar-bone. He was taken to his boarding house in South Third-street.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, MATHEW BRADLEY was appointed a policeman of the Fourth Ward, and JOHN GRIFFITH was elected a member of the Board of Education. The Committee on Licenses reported in favor of granting licenses to JOHN B. RAE, WM. H. FRAZER, MOSES H. BEAN, CHRISTOPHER FLINSBACH and JAMES HARPER. A license was granted to the latter, while the others were laid on the table for further action. The new Police ordinance was defeated.

COMMITTED.—JAMES HAMPDEN was yesterday brought over from New-York, on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, to await his trial on a charge of burglary committed in Jersey City.

MARRIED.

BALL—KEARNES.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Monday, July 12, by the Rev. Charles S. Little, ERASTUS BALL and MARGARET KEARNES.

At Beersheba Church, Saratoga Springs, on Monday, July 19, by the Rev. Robt. C. Rogers, JAMES S. MERRIAM, of this City, to HERMINIE K., eldest daughter of Professor Celestin Hippeau, of the University of Caen, France.

DIED.

SALISBURY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 20, suddenly, ELIZA FITCH, only daughter of Elam C. and the late Emily M. Salisbury, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the chapel of the Church of the Holy Apostles, 29th-st., near 9th-av., this day, Thursday.)

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 21, of congestion of the brain, SUSAN ALVINA, only child of Alvin and Sarah Webb, and grandchild of John and Susan Dugen, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th st.

QUACKENBUSH—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 20, SAMUEL HARRIOTT, eldest son of Benjamin Quackenbush

Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from No 35 Hammond st., on Friday, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock P M.

MCLERMOT—At Yonkers, on Wednesday July 21 WILLIAM, only child of William and Jennie McDermot, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 50 West 45th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DEAN.—At Oakcock, town of Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, July 19, suddenly, ELIZABETH only daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Dean, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 143 West 20th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PIERSON.—At his residence, in the town of Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 16, WILLIAM PIERSON, Esq., aged 57 years.

CLUNAS.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., (at the residence of Mr. James G. Roe,) on Monday, July 19, THEODORE, son of James and Elizabeth Wirt Clunas, of New-Orleans, aged 5 months and 11 days.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Tuesday, July 20, ANNA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of John Duncan.

Funeral without further invitation from the residence of her father, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

PARTRIDGE.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 21, suddenly, WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, in the 85th year of his age.

LILIENTHAL.—At Yonkers, on Monday evening, July 19, suddenly, JAMES POLLOCK, youngest son of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 1 year, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Yonkers, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Yonkers, to meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will also be in attendance to meet the 11:48 A. M. train from Yonkers, at 1:20 P. M., at Chambers-st. depôt.

SANFORD.—At Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, July 20, FRANCES F., wife of Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, late of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of the late Abner Taylor, of Bangor, Maine.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	92¾	25 Panama Railroad	105½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	300 do	105¾
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s.	92½	110 Illinois Cen. R. R.	75
8,000 Mo State 6s	85½	10 do	74⅞
10 000 do s60	85¼	14 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
6,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	88½	400 Gal. & Chi. R. s30	89½
1,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '62	33	300 do	89¾
5,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	77	270 do	89¾
3,500 Ill. C. R. R. bs.	86½	600 do s30	89¾
19 000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	3½	100 do	89⅞
18,000 do	3½	100 do b60	90
2,000 Chic. & R. I. bs	94	100 Cl. & Toledo R.	35
19 Metropolitan Bank	107	200 do b60	36¼
5 Park Bank	100¾	350 C. & Rock I. R. R.	76
10 Bank of Com	100½	150 do	76⅛
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	88½	50 do b60	76¾
5 do	86	50 do	76⅞
700 N. Y. Central R.	85	50 do s45	76
164 Erie Railroad	17⅞	250 do	78½
75 Hud River R.	28	5 La C. & Mil. R. R.	5½
25 Harlem Railroad	11½	100 do	5
100 do	11⅝	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17½
200 Reading Railroad	45	50 do s60	17
20 Michigan Cen. R. R.	58½	20 do	17¾
75 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	22¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 Mo. St. 6s b30	85¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R. s15	22¾
20,000 La G M. L. G. B.	30½	100 Panama R. R. s10	105½
2 000 do	30¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R. s30	76½
13 Continental Bank	87	50 do s30	76¾
20 Pac M. St. Co	86¾	50 do b60	76¾
20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	5	100 do	76½
65 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	35	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R. s60	17
50 do s10	86	35 do	17¼
7 Erie Railroad	17⅞	100 do s60	16½
100 do s30	17¾	450 do	17

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

19 B. $1,000 ea. B. & Il. R. F.	60	700 sh. Am. Coal Co.	87
1 B. $1,000 M. R. & L. E. R.	50	10 sh Æ na Fire I. Co.	103
1 B. $500 Mad R. & L. R. R.	50	10 sh. Mer. Mu. Ins Co.	70
40 sh. Hanover Bank	88¾	25 sh. N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	155
10 sh. Metrop. Bank	107	31 sh. do. do.	133¾
5 sh. Am. Ex. Bank	105⅞		

WEDNESDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Bank returns from the four leading cities, this week, show an accumulation of $2,524,357 in deposits. The Philadelphia Banks, in proportion to their general line of business, are running up quite as rapidly as the Banks here. The present stock of Bullion in the four cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, is $67,067,876, the heaviest sum total ever known. The employment of money at Bank increases but slowly. The aggregate Loan column in the four cities is $212,464,090, and this includes about fifteen millions Treasury bills. We add the particulars of each item, including the Sub-Treasury balance at New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, July 17	$119,165,731	$90,064,144	$35,329,985	$7,346,213
Boston, July 19	56,626,000	21,462,500	8,938,800	6,236,700
Philadelphia, July 19	24,555,873	16,937,531	6,68,598	2,548,948
New-Orleans, July 10	12,1.6,486	15,507,703	10,772,886	7,671,834
Sub Treas., N.Y. July 17			5,157,606	
Total	$212,464,090	143,771,877	67,067,876	23,803,495
Last week	$211,140,284	141,247,520	66,126,367	24,495,543

Under this exhibit and the continued quiet of general trade, it is scarcely surprising that the price of Money in the open market should rule low, on temporary employment. And this state of things has now continued so long that a good many lenders, who, earlier in the season, calculated upon improved rates in July or August, and discounted only short paper accordingly, are taking 4@6 months bills at or below 5 ₱ cent Others who still look for the turn to come before the middle of September, are content with 3@4 ₱ cent. on 30@60 days bills. The Dry Goods importers are doing a little more business this week, in the way of sales, besides making preparations at the Custom-House for the late Fall trade Many of the current arrivals of European Goods, however, have been already paid for at the time of sending out the orders, and there is not much fresh paper making, and fewer credits than usual to provide for through the banking-houses. The news yesterday has given some impetus to prices on the Corn Exchange, but just now the supplies of Grain and Flour to work upon are limited. The export list of the week, in Domestic Produce, runs up to $1,462,000. This, with $668,726 in Bullion sent out by the *Africa* to-day, has covered the demand for Foreign Exchange, and the rates leave off 109¾ ₱ cent. sales. The business in Money to-day, loaned on demand, was done at 3@4 ₱ cent. The English news by the *Kangaroo* is to the same date as by the *North Star* yesterday; a few hours later from Liverpool, where the Grain and Cotton trade continued firm.

The list of stock sales to-day is unusually small. Prices were generally steady at the early Board, and very firm at the close of the afternoon session, New-York Central leaving off 85¼; Rock Island, 77⅛@¼; Galena, 89½@90; Missouri sixes; 85½, at which price $100,000 were taken by Mr. LITTLE. The shares of the Pacific Mail brought 86½ ₱ cent. The executive officers of the concern are said to be more disposed to yield to the general wish of the shareholders for an extra dividend of 10 ₱ cent. in August, since this would be a distribution of less than one-half the cash and cash means now in hand. Panama shares command 105½ ₱ cent. ex-dividend. Erie shares are rather neglected by speculators, though leaving off steady in price. The mode suggested of quieting the competition in passenger fares with the Central line is said to be by a monthly subsidy to the Erie Company in lieu of their through fast trains, which are now run for $5, without mischief to any other than the traffic which of right belongs to the New-York roads. The June returns of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore lines to the West show that nothing has been diverted, by the change of rates, from the lines south of the Erie. We deem it probable that, by the first or second week in August, some arrangement will be consummated to restore the fares between New-York and the Lake to $8 or $9 all the way by rail, and $6 50 by the river from Albany—the last being exclusive of the charges for state-room and meals on the North River steamers. The Western connecting roads are understood to be anxious to compromise the difficulty between the Erie and Central, as, in the event of failure to do so, they will feel bound to pro rate the reduction with the Central as against the other Company, whose hasty action has destroyed the accustomed uniformity. The whole amount of through traffic in passengers involved is about $1,460,000, out of a gross business over both lines of $12,500,000. The proportions of this would be about $900,000 to the Central, and $500,000 to the Erie. The monthly subsidy suggested, we suppose, would be about the equivalent of the clear profit of the Erie in operating their through express trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo. The general market on the final dealings was firm, the actual bidding on the Street being confined to Rock Island, which is on the rise, and New-York Central, which is held for an advance.

The Rochester papers report that

"The President and other officers of the Central Railroad are going out early next week to see to changing the guage of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road. The plan now is to change the gauge through the whole line, from Canandaigua to the Falls. This will supersede the Central's present track from Tonawanda to the Falls, which, being in good part the public highway, will be taken up, as will also much of the rail at the bridge and in that neighborhood. The portion of this road from Batavia to the Falls will be little used, except that below Tonawanda, which will be used by the Buffalo and Falls trains."

The Boston *Post* says of the market in that city for Money:

"Our bank specie has again reached nine millions of dollars, although New-York funds continued to be scarce and in brisk demand. In money there is no particular change, but it is obvious that the market is less abundantly supplied than it was a few weeks ago. Loans are yet made at 5 ₱ cent., but we hear of no lower rates, and suspect that most of the present business in State street is done at 6 ₱ cent. The bank loans are running very high, and in many of the institutions are approaching the legal maximum. This fact alone will make money scarcer and dearer in certain channels, and until the surpluses of bank depositors can be obtained by outside borrowers. But it is not probable that the present loans can be sustained through the Autumn, and speaking conservatively, we can but think them dangerously high at this moment. The low rates for money oblige the banks to lend largely of temporary accommodations on deposit, in order to earn the usual dividends; but it would be better for the community, and perhaps for the banks themselves, if they would restrict their loans somewhat, and hold all future accommodations, at any rate, in specie. The wheel will turn, sooner or later, and it should be remembered that any considerable call for deposits, whether in credit or in coin, would be inevitably followed by a bank contraction which would be the cause of great annoyance, if not heavy disaster."

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, whose senior editor is a Director in the Mechanics' Bank, reports:

"We understand that SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, having intimated a desire to be absent from his post during part of the Summer and Autumn, for the purpose of recruiting his health, the Board of Directors have unanimously acceded to his wishes, and have appointed RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., President *pro tem.*"

PUBLIC DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA—1858.

Due.	Amount	Due.	Amount.
1859	$200,000	1872	$20 000
1860	500,000	1875	24,000
1861	40,000	1876	10,000
1862	130 000	1877	8.000
1864	41,000	1878	4.000
1865	111,000	1883	1,000,000
1866	59,000	1884	630,000
1867	15,000	1885	1,370,000
1868	6,000	1886	748,000
1869	26,500	1887	1,283,500
1870	33.500	1888	185,000
1871	40,000	Time not specified	231,005
		Total	$6,715.505
Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad			250 000
Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co			300,000
Total indorsements			$550,000

The business of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, during the month of June, was as follows:

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	12,415 50	11,605 96
Freight	19,212 98	21.305 30
Sundries	1.639 80	1,281 38
Total	33,268 28	34,192 64
Expenses	15,268 53	16.263 96
Net	17,999 75	17,928 68
Gross receipts 6 months	163,086 49	185,083 66
Net	44,056 74	67,171 70

PITTSBURG BANKS, JULY 19.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$293,721	$563,477	$1,603.411	$734,463
Ex. Bank	448,215	237,009	1,406,585	349,007
M. & M. Bk.	187 695	118,789	857,156	221,223
Citizens' Bk.	125.760	65,175	579,659	91.202
Mech. Bank.	139,250	99,833	619,323	93,643
Iron City Bk.	117.880	95,351	440,681	133.947
Alleg. Bank.	162,830	69.764	509.589	97,206
July 19	$1,475,351	$1,249,398	$6 016.404	$1.720 691
July 12	$1,458,776	$1,229,383	$6,016,509	$1,691,758

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 17.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Coin on hand.
Merchants'	$294,987	$565 800	$587,761
St. Louis	130,640	223 570	269,737
Southern	136 220	240.510	249,277
Mechanics'	135.059	275,570	312 031
Exchange	148.907	195 870	148.532
State	645,063	689 635	754 907
Total July 17	$1,490.876